THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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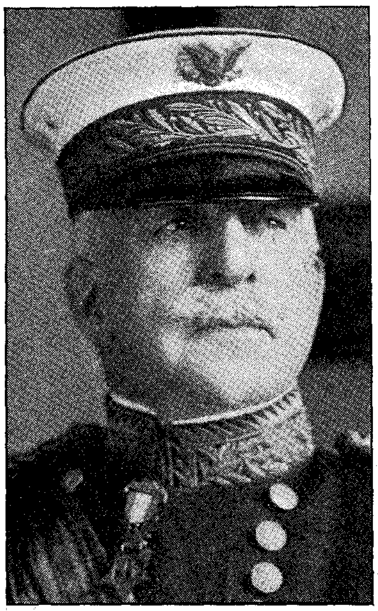
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

NATION-WIDE PRESS-POLL ON SIZE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

A BABEL OF OPINIONS about preparedness from many and opposing sides is heard in the land, to the bewilderment of the citizen and his legislators, so that not a few editorial observers dread lest in the confusion of counsel our Government fail to accomplish anything actual in the way of adequate defense. The more ardent proponents of preparedness, we read, want an army and navy big enough to "lick the world" and to "keep it licked." Their stand is revolting to those of pacifist leaning, who say we shall be in less danger of war henceforward than we have been for half a century, because after the great conflict in Europe is over the belligerents will be "bled white" and unable to renew hostilities in any direction for fifty or a hundred years. Others try to take some middle ground. In order to explore and map out this jungle of conflicting opinion and find what paths best penetrate it to the clear country beyond, THE LITERARY DIGEST made inquiry of 500 editors in every State of the Union on three points: First, how large an army we should have; secondly, how large a navy; and finally, whether there is reason to fear the peril of militarism in increasing both branches of our defense. The replies are here impartially recorded, and, so that they may be the more intelligibly considered, are cast into the five geographical sections of the Atlantic Seaboard, the Gulf Region, the East Mississippi Valley, the West Mississippi Valley, and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. The vote as a whole across the country shows the average estimate for the regular army to be 285,078 and for the reserve 1,215,359. As to the Navy 40 per cent. of our replies on this point favor a navy second only to Great Britain's, while 60 per cent. favor a navy as large as any in the world. Taking the Atlantic coast press first, we find that of the many estimates on the size of our regular army, 66 journals recommend in the average a force of 323,180 men, and for a reserve 34 vote for a quota of 978,823. Where no precise figure is given, the editor expresses his judgment in more general terms, as will be seen in the roll-call of the States which is to follow. Yet the complexion of opinion may be indirectly ascertained if we remark that along this seaboard only 11 journals fear militarism in increasing the Army and Navy, while 85 have no such sense of alarm. Thirty reveal a qualified view, some seeing no such danger in a democracy like ours, where the people rule, especially if the increases in our defense are



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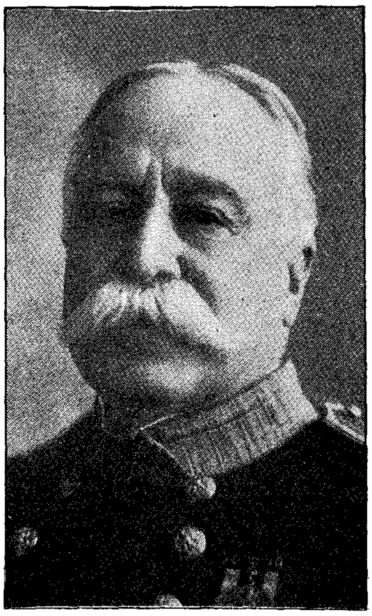
LT.-GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

He advocates expansion of the National Guard rather than the creation of a continental army, and recommends a regular army of 150,000. The "overseas expeditions" to invade this country, he claims, "spring from the minds of men writing about preparedness who know less about preparedness than anything else."



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ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY,

President of the General Board of the Navy, which recommends that "the Navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation in the world," and that while the increase should be made gradually year by year, the goal desired should be attained not later than 1925.

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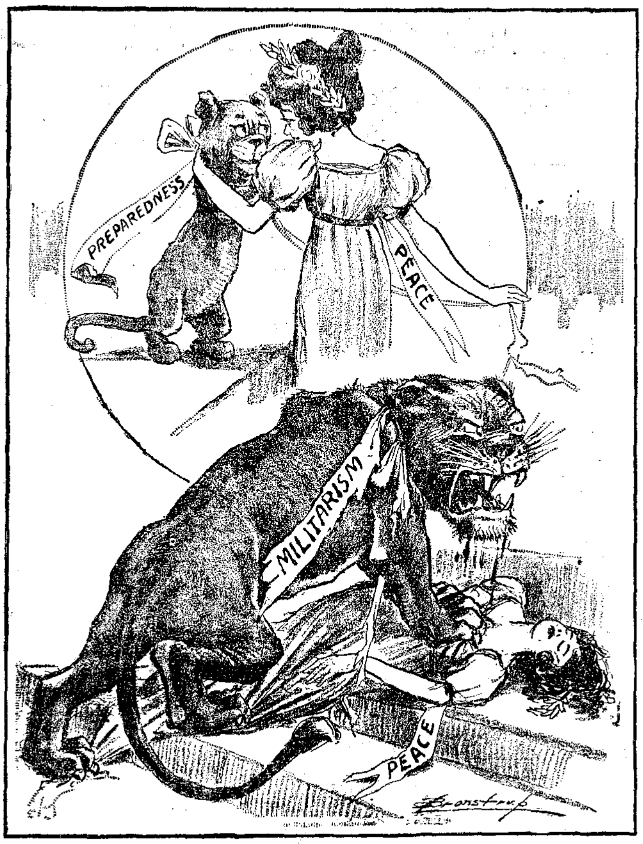


A DANGEROUS PET
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

reasonable; or, if there is any danger, it is rather that we shall be pounced upon in a defenseless condition. As to the size of our Navy, 36 editors along the Atlantic coast say it should be second only to that of Great Britain, whom we can not overtake in this branch of defense, according to several, while one editor believes that if we were to make any such ambitious attempt we should sooner or later find ourselves at war with England. But 35 editors of this region speak for a navy as large as any in the world, if not larger, because of our vast coastline, the Panama Canal, and the wealth of the nation, which must be protected at home and on the seas of the world. Compulsory military training, differentiated variously from compulsory service, is well esteemed in this section and in all others by a host of editors who believe that we can thus lay the foundation of a reserve dependable and quickly to be mobilized and at the same time impart to our youth needful discipline, both mental and physical. Moreover, such training is described by one authority as a sure "antidote for the hyphen," and several journals indorse the dictum of Major-General Leonard Wood that "with manhood suffrage goes manhood service."

In the Gulf Region the average figure for the regular army is set at 315,263 and for the reserves at 1,575,000. Here 8 opinions advocate a navy second only to Great Britain's and 14 a navy as large as, if not larger than, any other in the world. Asked if they see any peril of militarism, 24 editors pronounce an emphatic negative, 7 an equally positive yes, and 8 hold a qualified view.

Entering the East Mississippi Valley, we meet for the first time the suggestion, which becomes notably frequent in the rest of the country, that there will be no danger of militarism if the Government manufactures all its own ships and armament and munitions. Adverse critics, however, hold that if this were done, the pork-barrel methods with river and harbor appropriations would find activity in a new and larger field, and one of them—the Chicago *Daily News*—proffers another reason against such Government ownership as follows:

> "When munitions of war are manufactured here in private plants and are sold to other countries, great facilities are maintained which can instantly be called upon to relieve our own needs in case of war. Whereas, if the American Government were to do this manufacturing and attempt to sell part of the product abroad, it would at once be embarrassed by foreign protest. When the munitions are produced here by private corporations the Government is not involved, and the factories are able to reach a high state of efficiency, which in itself constitutes a valuable asset for the United States. Certainly the proposal to have the Government manufacture all the war-materials that will be needed is unwise and should not be considered."

In this East Mississippi Valley region we find that the average estimate of the regular army is set at 319,363 and of the reserve at 1,118,750. Our Navy should be second to that of Great Britain, according to 20 out of 50 editors, and 30 say it should be as great as any in the world. Only five journals express a fear of militarism, 18 qualify their opinion, and 60 put the probability out of court entirely. But when we cross the Father of Waters and inspect the stretch of States from Minnesota to Oklahoma, we learn that out of 130 journals 27 see militarism as an actual menace, 39 think it may or may not supervene, according to conditions, while 64 are convinced that we are in no danger. The average regular-army estimate here is 225,246, and for the reserve 790,588. A navy second only to Great Britain's is advocated by 26 editors, while 30 would have one as large as any in the world. So also in the Far West and on the Pacific coast we meet with 16 editors who favor a navy second only to that of Great Britain, while 32 want one as great as any other nation's. Then we find the regular-army estimate here to be 245,365 and the reserve 1,613,636; and while 9 journals point out the menace of militarism, 17 qualify their statement, and 50 see no peril whatever. Among the grand total of qualified opinions many show no fear of a navy, however large, but they picture a large standing army as a menace to be forever avoided.

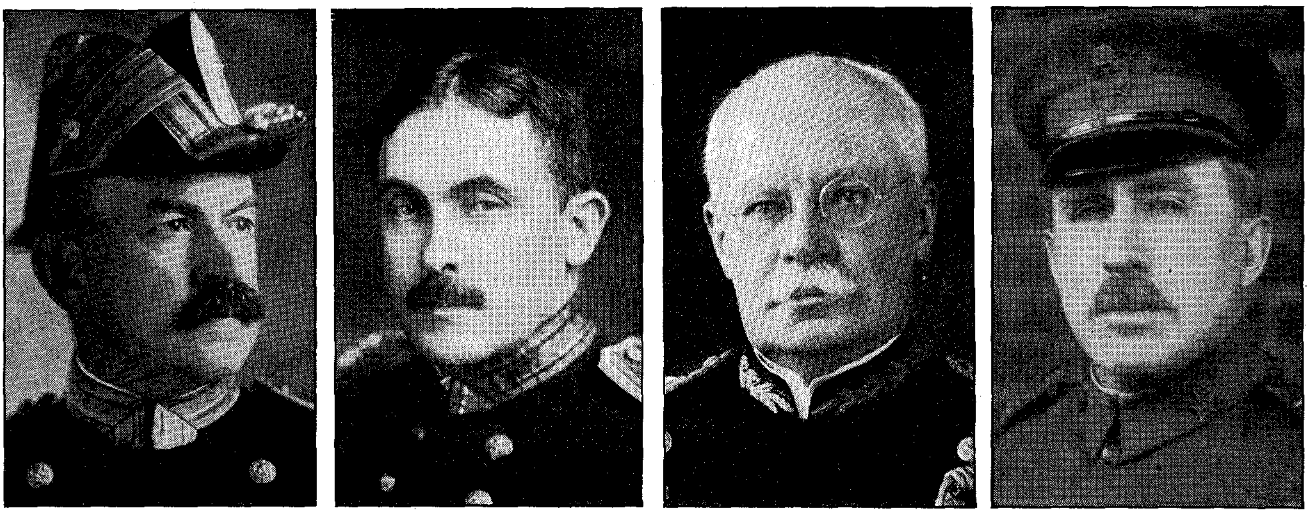
Furthermore, in order to know just what the spokesmen of preparedness are preparing for, we may quote from a leader of this section of public feeling, the New York *Tribune*, which points out that:

> "If the United States is to secure itself against the perils which will threaten it when the present world-war is over, we must put aside the old notion of trailing as a naval Power. Our position in international politics will then be more isolated than it has ever been before, and we shall have far greater responsibilities to live up to. We shall have to put real power behind the Monroe Doctrine and our other national policies if the rest of the world is to respect them. It is useless to delude ourselves any longer with empty phrases and half-way measures. We might as well make up our minds that a navy second to none and a real army, based on some form of universal service, are the only sure foundations on which to base our international prestige and safety."

The exactly opposite view-point is held, among others, by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which believes we should have an army "just large enough to police the country properly," while "it is manifestly absurd" to treat the subject of the Navy "as if we were menaced by an enemy immediate or prospective." The feeling about militarism, entertained by those that consider it a peril, is defined by this journal thus:

> "Every army officer who has spoken on the subject has urged conscription, and, indeed, unless that is resorted to, it would be impossible to increase the size of the Army materially. This being the case, there is no escape from militarism, which means enforced military service and all that the word implies."

The middle ground is represented by the Leadville (Col.) *Herald-Democrat*, which says that of course we are all in favor of adequate defense, but just what this means is so difficult to know that "advocates of the most extreme military and naval preparations have the advantage in argument, as they can say we must be prepared for 'any emergency.'" On the other hand, "the wisest, tho not the most popular, statesmanship would counsel a waiting policy until after the war, in the meantime continuing our normal military and naval development."



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ADMIRAL FRANK F. FLETCHER. REAR-ADMIRAL VICTOR BLUE. MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT. MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

ARMY AND NAVY AUTHORITIES.

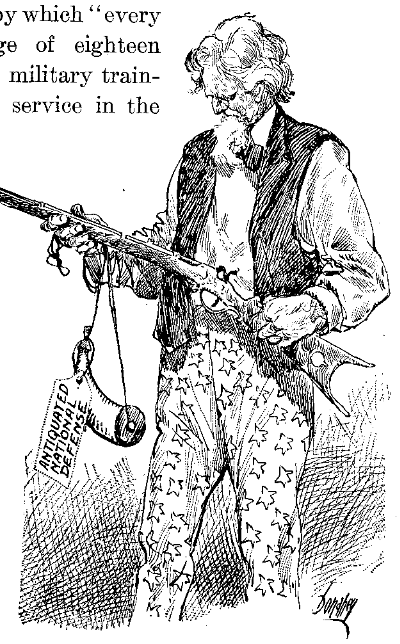
Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet, stated in his annual report that it suffers from a shortage of officers and men and the lack of fast armored ships, fast light cruisers, and the limitations of our submarines. Rear-Admiral Blue informed Congress that the Navy is ready now to meet any enemy in the Pacific Ocean and that the shortage of men in the Atlantic fleet has been remedied. Major-General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, thinks it would be perfectly feasible for an enemy to land a force on the Atlantic coast, and advocates an army of 2,000,000 and compulsory military service. Major-General Wood believes that "with manhood suffrage goes manhood service" and wants an army of 210,000 and trained reserves of 2,000,000. He claims our coast would be in danger from a well-organized force of 150,000.

So much for a bird's-eye glance over the length and breadth of the country. To note how shades of opinion interweave in particular localities, we must examine the States individually.

THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD

Maine

Five out of six journals in this State see no danger of militarism in increasing our Army and Navy for adequate defense. As to what is adequate the Portland *Express-Advertiser* thinks this question should be left to the judgment of experts, but adds that the volunteer system is unsafe and "the Government might as well resort to it for the raising of necessary revenue as for raising an army or navy for defense-purposes." It suggests that we adopt "a system of training the potential soldier, somewhat after the model of Switzerland." Compulsory training is also urged by the editor of the Bath *Times*, who believes "from experience as a National Guard officer" that while the General-Staff plan prescribes the absolute minimum size for our Army, he would prefer a system by which "every able-bodied male citizen arriving at the age of eighteen should be required to undergo a full year of military training in the regular army, or the equivalent in service in the National Guard or other military force." As for the Navy, we are advised that we should have a fleet in the Atlantic "at least equal to Germany's" and another in the Pacific "at least equal to Japan's, with sufficient additional vessels to render the necessary detached service." The Biddeford *Journal* thinks we should have an army of "not less than 500,000 regulars, with twice as many in the reserve, to be drawn upon in emergencies," and a navy "as large as that of any other nation, with the exception of Great Britain." The Portland *Press* favors an army of 250,000 regulars, 25,000 officers, and a reserve of 500,000, with a navy of 48 battle-ships and battle-cruisers and 200 submarines, while a navy effective for the patrol and protection of our coast-lines is recommended by the Auburn *Free Press*, and an army, available in emergency, of not less than 500,000. Much less expansive proposals come from the Skohegan *Independent Reporter*, which believes that, if by an army is meant the number of men continually under arms, the present authorized strength is about sufficient. Yet it should be supplemented by "at least a million men of the citizen-soldier type," and the Navy ought to be "just large enough to protect continental United States, including the Panama Canal and Alaska," for "protection of outlying possessions should be an incidental consideration." Altho this observer considers the peril of militarism worth pondering upon, he feels, nevertheless, that the menace of it is "very remote."



"IT'S TIME TO LAY ASIDE THE OLD SQUIRREL-GUN."

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

New Hampshire

The Manchester *Union*, which favors universal compulsory service and a navy as great as the navies of "any two possible adversaries," says that to talk of militarism as a possible danger in a democracy is "farcical": and the Concord *Monitor* thinks "we need some militarism in this country to offset the growing and general slackness in manners and morals." Other journals express similar views on this subject, and the Somersworth *Free Press* remarks that "the great peril is in our failure to realize the fact that a proper military and naval force means not only peace for us, but also ability on our part to assist in maintaining the peace of the world." For a standing army the quota of 200,000 is favored by the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, with "a citizens' army in each State ten times as large." At the same time this journal desires a navy "even large enough to require England to respect our rights upon the high seas."

Vermont

The Rutland *Herald* shows a like feeling in suggesting that we have a navy "as large as England's, beginning with the Naval Board's program and extending over a term of five years." This journal's regular-army estimate is 100,000 men, with an increase of officers available for National Guard instruction. It

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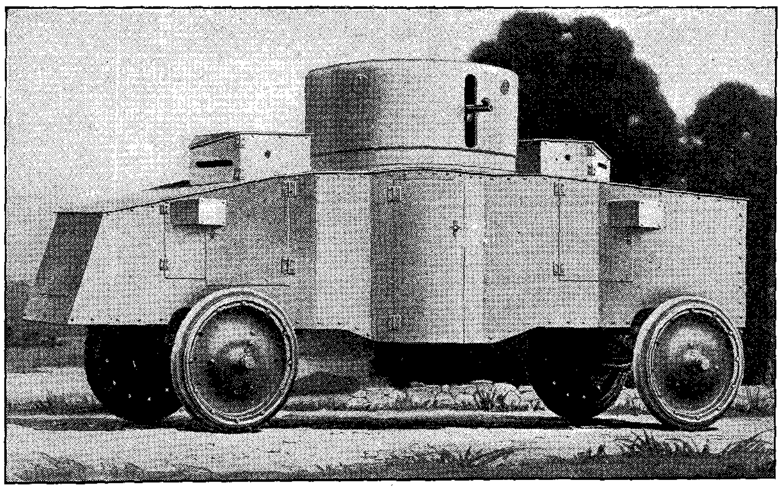
CHAMP CLARK. CLAUDE KITCHIN. JAMES R. MANN.

CLASHING LEADERS IN THE PREPAREDNESS-CONGRESS.

Keen interest attaches to the spectacle of Minority-Leader Mann and the Speaker of the House, party lines for the time forgotten, working side by side on the floor for preparedness-measures while Majority-Leader Kitchin, who thinks differently, sits silent and aloof.

favors the Federalization of the National Guard, which should be built up as fast as possible, and says that the men should be paid "in consideration of voluntary enlistment in time of war." As for militarism, *The Herald* considers that the only peril of it comes from "permitting politics to enter into and dominate plans." The Burlington *Free Press* also supports the project of a "nationalized militia," would have it "a national guard worthy of the name, 1,500,000 strong," and favors an army of 200,000. For our first line of defense we should have a navy "second only to that of Great Britain," toward which end we should build at once "a squadron of battle-cruisers with ocean-going submarines and plenty of aeroplanes to serve as eyes for our fleet." As to militarism, this journal says that "so long as we cultivate the right spirit as to the avoidance of territorial aggression, the size of our army and navy will not imperil our peace, but will tend to ward off war." Militarism is a "chimerical" peril, according to the Waterbury *Record*, but the "immediate and insistent" one is the inadequacy of our defensive forces. Therefore we should have just as large an army and navy as "non-partizan, patriotic experts" believe necessary. We need a navy "larger and more efficient" than that of Germany or Japan, thinks the Randolph *Herald and News*, which does not argue for an immense standing army, fearing the militaristic idea. Still, it favors a standing army sufficient for garrison and police duty, and adds that "we need general military service for all able-bodied men who can be spared for it from breadwinning." The Bennington *Banner* also favors compulsory service for one year for every able-bodied man, who should then belong to the reserves for five years, "with an occasional brief call so as not to get rusty." We should have a navy "as large as any other Power," observes this journal, which has no fear of militarism. Yet the Springfield *Reporter* tells us that "unless we are prepared to go the limit and enter upon a career of real militarism with conscription and all of the accompaniments, which will be necessary in case war with Germany ever comes," it would not advocate an increase in army or navy of more than twenty-five per cent. It is better to have a small increase, "on the ground that the nation is growing and exigencies may call for its use, and refuse even to consider the proposition of participation in such a world-wide war as at present rages across the water." If the increase be abnormal, this journal adds, then the peril of militarism is certain, for it will at once excite the jealousy and distrust of other nations, and it will make us "more bumptious in all crises and less willing to go a little more than half-way in finding an amicable adjustment of all difficulties." On the other hand, the St. Albans *Messenger* has no fear of militarism, except that of some other nation thrust upon us when unprepared, because "under our form of government the military can not gain the ascendency over the civil."



THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMORED CAR.

One of the armored-car squadron presented to New York State by a group of citizens. It carries two machine guns in the turret and can be driven in either direction.

Massachusetts

The Boston *Transcript* tells us that it is foolish to fear militarism in a democracy like ours, for "the evil of that 'ism' is the poison in a people's heart, and not the sword in its hand," and it adds:

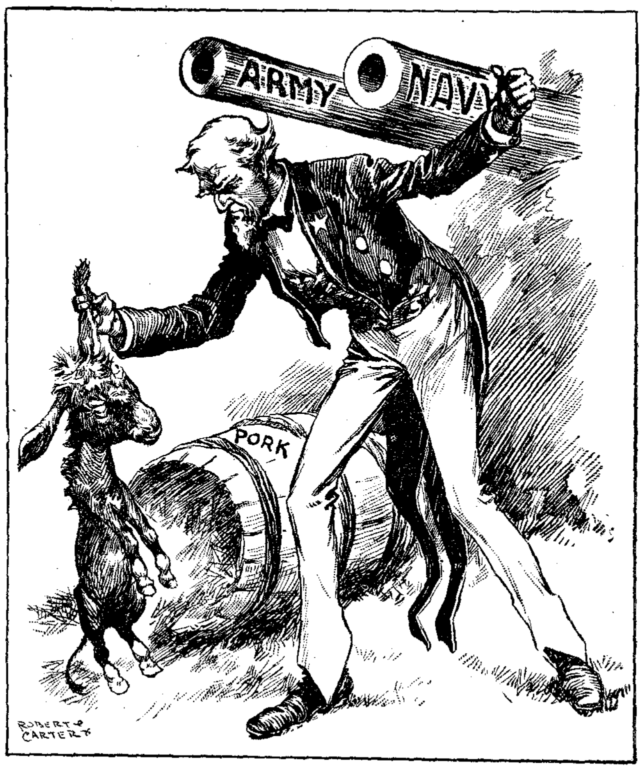
"Our immediate need on land would seem to be a regular army of 250,000 men, recruited to serve two years with the colors and five years with the reserve, which would ultimately provide a

> reserve of 420,000 men. Later we must look to the raising of a force of United States volunteers into which may gradually be merged the National Guard, and both of which ultimately should be recruited and organized along the lines of the Swiss and Australian systems with such modifications as our own peculiar national necessities require.
>
> "Our immediate need on the sea is a sufficient number of officers and men to man the ships built and building, and the changing of the General Board by law into a permanent General Staff, with a view to the development of a navy as rapidly as public opinion will sanction and the public treasury finance, to consist of at least 48 battle-ships, supplemented by scout-cruisers, destroyers, torpedo-boats, submarines, and the other auxiliaries that go to make up a well-proportioned fighting fleet."

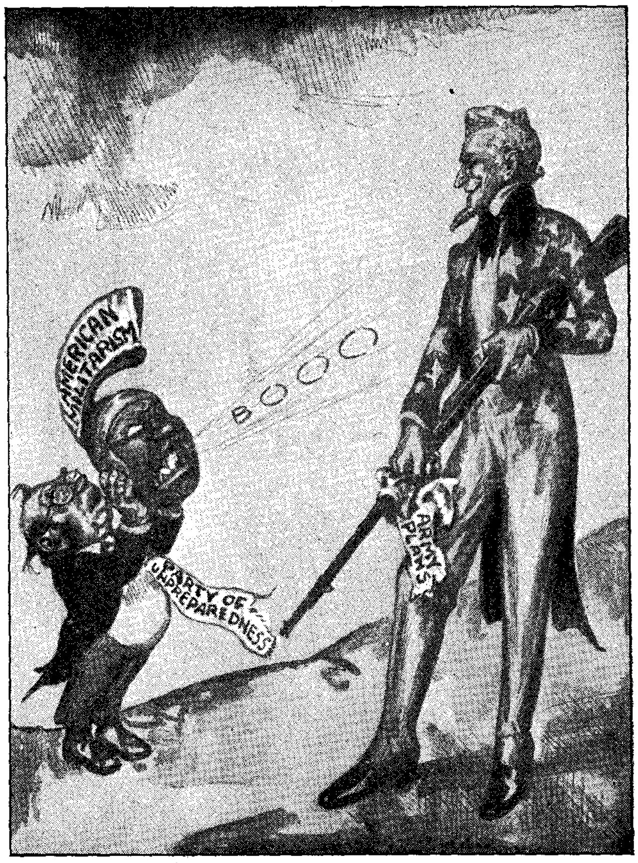
The Holyoke *Transcript* would have a standing army of 300,000 "fully equipped and seasoned men" and a navy "no larger than now, but vastly more efficient," and it believes that the best way to keep the peace is to be prepared. In this estimate for the Army the Northampton *Gazette* agrees, but it would have a navy "almost the size of England's." Nor does it see any peril of militarism in such a program. Why the United States must be prepared is set down by the Boston *Advertiser* as follows:

> "(1) To defend its own territories from invasion.
>
> "(2) To sustain its policy of protecting South America from foreign aggression.
>
> "(3) To protect the foreign trade that it is doing its utmost to expand, which means to protect its citizens as they have not been protected during the past year, and their property."

To maintain these policies against such antagonists or combination of antagonists as may challenge them, this journal points out, "means first an alliance with such nation or nations as have interests that will not conceivably clash with ours," for it is absurd for us to attempt to keep up an army and navy "adequate to meet any hostile combination without support." Then we must have a navy well balanced and of sufficient strength to meet any single antagonist, which *The Advertiser* classifies as one "the equal of any navy other than England's." For the Army, it goes on to say, there should be "universal service," which is "democratic," "effective," and, if properly applied, "beneficial to the health and vigor of the country." The Boston *Record* holds a like view, but while the Springfield *Republican* thinks that both the Army and Navy should be "moderately strengthened," it believes "there would be a very distinct danger of militarism in the immoderate enlargement of either branch of our military establishment." On the other hand, the Springfield *Union* does not feel that the program of adequate national defense would lead to militarism, and it advocates a regular army of 250,000 men and a system of compulsory military training. The Chamberlain Bill, in its general scope, seems to meet the situation, according to this journal, which thinks our Navy should be second only to that of Great Britain and that "the number of ships imperatively needed should be built now." The Lowell *Courier-Citizen* says that there is no more peril of militarism "than inheres in any inoculation against a malady," yet it does not favor a regular standing army greatly augmented beyond 150,000, "if some means can be found of providing a reserve worthy to be considered as speedily convertible on occasion into first-line troops." As to our Navy, there is no occasion to have a navy as large as England's, but every occasion for one which will compare more than favorably with that of any other first-class Power; and it adds that "if we start considering navies as big as any two other Powers we can see no end to the question, since alliances no longer go in twos and threes. The answer in such event would probably be that we must adopt entangling alliances ourselves."



"MAKE 'EM BIG AND DO IT QUICK."
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.



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"YOU CAN'T FRIGHTEN ME WITH THAT FALSE THING!"
—Greene in *Puck*.

Rhode Island

The Providence *Journal* presents this picture of the opposing campaigns on the subject of preparedness. On the negative side "we see William Jennings Bryan, Hoke Smith, Claude Kitchin, the hyphenated German-Americans, and the college professors hired by Andrew Carnegie to shout for peace in season and out of season"; and on the other, the great mass of the American people who do not want war but "want to lessen the chance of war by preparing against it," because—

> "They know that the house, the shop, or the office best guarded against the burglar is safest from his attack. They

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JOSEPHUS DANIELS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

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REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HAY, OF VIRGINIA.

LEADERS IN OUR DEFENSE-PROBLEM.

The bill of Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to provide for universal military training, has been called "the most important issue before Congress." Mr. Hay, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, would raise the State militia to a quota of 425,000 through Federal pay and have a regular army of 135,000, the militia, having Federal aid, to be ready for service in time of war at home or abroad. The naval program of Secretary Daniels is not so expansive as that of the General Board of the Navy.

want the American flag respected throughout the world. They want American life and property everywhere respected. They have seen the evils of unpreparedness tragically demonstrated in Europe, and they know we have no surety, in our geographical isolation, against the greed of transatlantic militarism."

Connecticut

The editor of the New Haven *Journal-Courier* says that personally he looks "for such a political and social economic revolution after the war ends" that he considers it wiser to await such information as will then be forthcoming, and with that at hand "proceed with a preparedness-program, if it is still necessary." But if the subject must be taken up at this time, it should be done "without partizan bias," for "if as a subject it has merit it must be kept an American subject." The Hartford *Courant* favors an army adequate for defense and a navy equal to any in order to protect our whole vast coast, and it believes there is very little, if any, danger of militarism, and the New London *Day* thinks there is "infinitely more danger of national sofa-pillowism than of militarism," and gives as the safest opinion on our Army that it should be of such size as the qualified experts will accept as the minimum required for national security. Also the size of our Navy should not be predicated on "an assumed perpetual friendship with any other nation whatsoever." The Waterbury *Republican* believes that we ought to have a mobile army of 250,000 men, with reserves of half a million, and that "our Navy ought to be kept the second strongest in the world." As to the peril of militarism, this journal says that we need not go as far in preparedness as Germany did, but we ought to be considerably more prepared than Belgium was; and it adds that "Switzerland has hit upon the amount and kind of preparedness we need." But the Winsted *Citizen* suspects preparedness because it begets militarism—and militarism begets war. And we are further away from war now, according to this journal, than we were in 1913, because "the nations most likely to become our serious foes are exhausting themselves." Believing that the war-jingoes should be headed off, it would not add to the Navy at a greater rate than in the past "except to increase the number of submarines and hydroaeroplanes." Our regular Army should not have more than 150,000 men, a large proportion of whom should be fitted to become officers in case of war. Moreover, this journal favors military training for college students, "say four hours a week," and in this way we would soon have "ripe material for as big an army as we could possibly need, and the men would be better for the training." There is danger of militarism in increasing the Army and Navy, says the Bristol *Press*, yet it believes they should be "somewhat strengthened," altho it is not prepared to say "to just what extent."

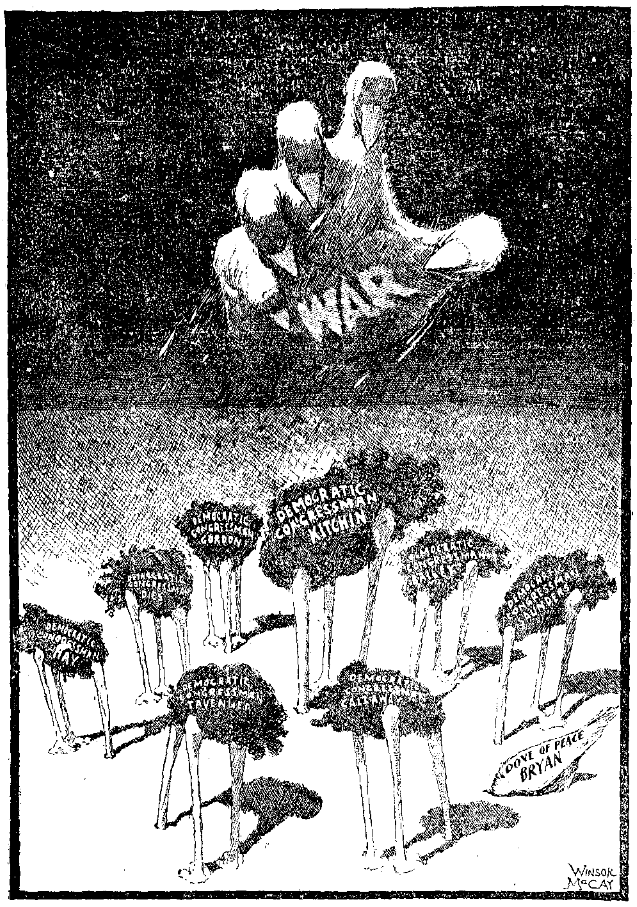
New York

The New York *Evening Mail* believes that universal compulsory military service is the only adequate solution of preparedness, because—

> "1. In time of war, a nation must have all its citizens under its direct control. Battles are no longer fought only by the thin fringe of men on the fighting-line, but, in addition, the mobilized industrial power of the nation is necessary. This means the power to compel the service of industrial organizations so as to eliminate the opportunity for friction and strikes.
>
> "2. Corporations should be compelled, in times of war, to accept Government contracts at cost plus a fixt percentage of the profits, giving the preference in the use of their facilities to public business.
>
> "3. We should have a navy large and powerful enough to protect our coasts with such defensive weapons as would be needed to hold off our foes.
>
> "Properly organized, such a military program could become the basis that would be a source of help and strength in the integration of our people into a better-functioning social body."

The New York *Herald* writes that we need a regular army and a regular reserve totaling 500,000 men available for immediate service at home, and a second reserve of 500,000 prepared to take the field and "to meet a trained enemy within three months after their mobilization." Our Navy should rank next to that of Great Britain and be "in a relation of three to two to the sea-Power next following," and "the personnel of our fleet should be kept at a war-footing for each and every type of active vessel, and, in addition, be large enough to furnish two-third complements to vessels in the first and second reserves." This paper has no fear of militarism, nor has the New York *Morning Telegraph*, which says that, if necessary, our Navy should consist of "150 battle-ships and 300 submarines" and ships of all other classes, and every vessel should be manned and in commission. Moreover, this journal thinks we should have an army of "at least a million trained soldiers, with a second line of two million men, who shall be drilled annually." General military service is the "essence of pure democracy," *The Morning Telegraph* believes, and suggests that "every man in the country should have some military training." The New York *Press* would have "a regular standing army of not less than 200,000, or preferably 250,000, and all the properly trained reserves that can be maintained." As for the Navy, it should be the second in the world, and this journal calls special attention to the need for speed, saying "mere bigness will not do."

The Buffalo *Courier* can see no peril if the increase is "calculated and regulated for the nation's defense only," and it would have an army and navy sufficient in the judgment of experts for "any emergency within reason that may be anticipated," and the Elmira *Advertiser* expresses a like opinion. On the other hand, the Troy *Record* says of militarism that "no greater peril exists to-day," and that "any one who has lived near a European army post knows the moral menace of standing armies." Moreover, "the handicap of a permanent force of non-producing youth in any country saps vitality and impedes progress in direct ratio to the size of the establishment." So why be frightened into militarism until it is certain other methods to meet the issue can not be devised? Yet with no fear of navalism this journal favors a navy "equal to the greatest in the world except Great Britain's, and even stronger in those departments that mean port-protection, such as aeroplanes, speed motor-boats, and submarines." The Elmira *Star-Gazette* believes we ought to have a navy equal to Japan's, or a little better than Japan's, because "there is no reason to fear an attack from any other nation, for the war will entirely remove any possibility of an attack from Europe." Whether we are to be victims of the germ of militarism depends on how far our army- and navy-increase goes, adds this journal, which hopes we won't lose our heads in attempting too much and in too great haste, for "a single engagement in the North Sea might make our Navy the largest in the world, and the lessons yet to be learned in the war may make an entirely new navy desirable." While "a large preparedness-program" might not menace us with militarism, remarks the Jamestown *Post* (Rep.), it would put us in grave danger of war. It opposes any great increase in the regular army, and also the proposal of a continental army, and advocates only as many regular troops as are required properly to man the coast-defenses and protect our borders. This journal indorses Secretary Daniels's plan for a gradual enlargement of the Navy, and says that we need a fleet "approaching that of any other nation."


WAR
DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN HAY
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DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN TAVENNER
DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN CALLAWAY
DOVE OF PEACE BRYAN
WINSOR McCAY

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"ASK ANY OF 'EM AND HE'LL TELL YOU HE CAN POSITIVELY SEE NO WAR-MENACE."

—McCay in the New York *American*.

The Syracuse *Post-Standard* would have an army of 120,000 and a reserve three times that number, with a militia of 200,000 to 300,000. And it favors a much larger navy than we have, and, "above all, a plan of mobilization in time of peace of all war-industry." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) believes that "the country needs an army and navy at least as large as would be established were Congress to accept the program of the Administration"; and setting down the principle that "militarism is not necessarily the fruit of large armies or large navies," this daily explains that "it flourishes only in countries which have ignored one of the fundamental principles of democracy—that the military power shall be forever subordinate to the civil power." Other journals that find no militaristic peril among us and would avoid the peril of unpreparedness are the Amsterdam *Recorder*, the Ballston Spa *Journal*, the Batavia *News*, the Poughkeepsie *Star*, the Medina *Journal*, the Watertown *Times*, and the Oswego *Times*, which says we should have a larger navy than any except England's, which she needs "because she has so many and such world-wide interests to serve."

This preparedness is "all bosh, backed by munition-manufacturers and others who expect to be benefited by it," says the Bath *Plaindealer*, however, "and some other fools are hollering for it as they do for any new matter that comes up, and do not stop to think for themselves." A similar opinion is that of the Newburgh *News*, which thinks our Army is large enough, that the National Guard should be developed, and that we have now "a stronger navy than we need if it is our purpose to continue honorable and just in our international relations." On the other hand, the Kingston *Leader*, which sees no menace of militarism, and desires a navy and army to back up any attitude or any demand made by the United States Government, would leave the question of size to the judgment of experts, and it adds that "there is altogether too much loose talk on this general subject of preparedness by those who don't know what they are talking about."

New Jersey

The Hoboken *Hudson Observer* would have an army of 500,000, a navy equal to any in the world, and it sees no menace of militarism; nor does the Camden *Post-Telegram*, which advocates a regular army of 150,000 and a second line of 500,000. It would "preserve the National Guard and give it more Federal aid," and adds that we need a plan of mobilization of industries for war-emergency and "a more mobile system of coast-defense." At least a million trained regulars is the army estimate of the Paterson *News*, which speaks for a navy "as large as those of the first-class Powers." This journal does not fear militarism any more than the Plainfield *Courier-News*, which observes that the "militarism which educates a citizen in his responsibilities is a good thing and will produce the same degree of respect for law and order that there is in Germany, France, and Switzerland." This journal proposes an army of 400,000, whose expired enlistments would make up the trained reserve, and a navy sufficiently large to protect both the Panama Canal and our coasts "against Germany and Japan combined with any other Power than England," while it adds that "it will be foolish to attempt to equal the British Navy or surpass it."

Pennsylvania

The Philadelphia *North American* thinks we should have a regular army of 250,000 on a peace footing, and that we should

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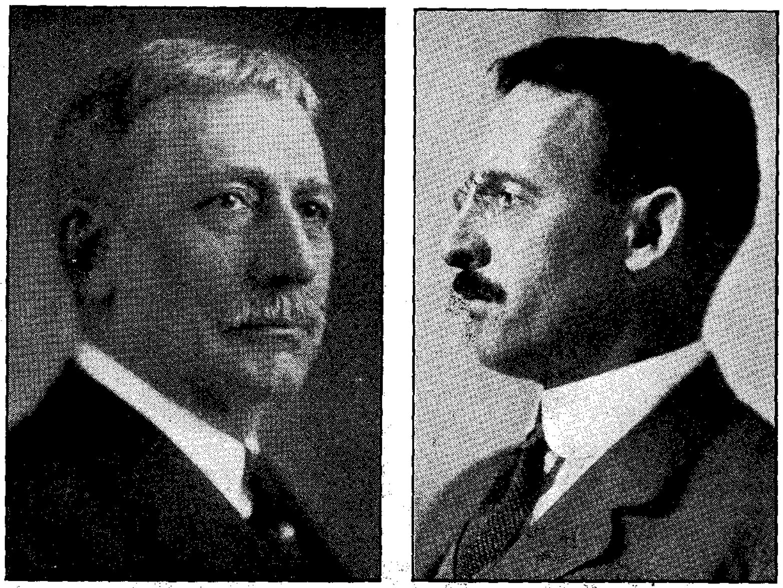

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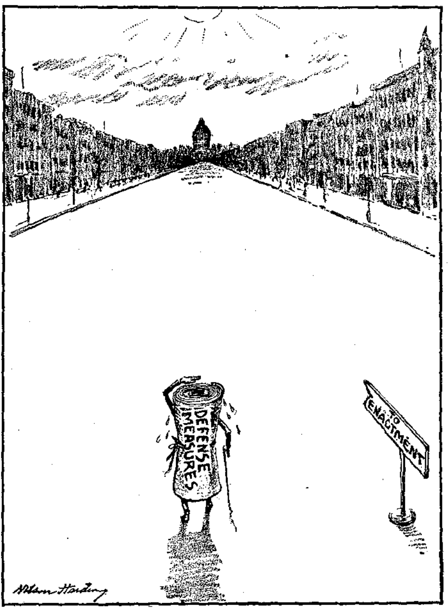
ELIHU ROOT. HENRY L. STIMSON.

Two former War Secretaries, Republicans, who indorse Ex-Secretary Garrison's army-program and oppose the militia as the basis of a national army.

also have "universal military service in something like the Swiss system for the training of a reserve army." Our Navy should be larger than that of any other Power "with the possible exception of Great Britain," in the opinion of this journal, which sees no menace of militarism in increasing either branch of the national defense. On this point the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks that "so far as the Navy is concerned, nobody fears 'militarism,' no matter how large the fleet may be," and to talk of such a peril when we are not likely to have more than 200,000, or at most 250,000, in the regular ranks out of a population of 100,000,000 is "the veriest bosh." General Wood's figure of 220,000 as the requisite number for the regular army is indorsed by this journal. He surely knows what he is talking about, it tells us, and mentions the General's proposal that these men pass into the reserves as they become efficient, and also his wish for military training for all men who are fit. If public sentiment is not educated to the latter policy, we are told that we must rely on some form of continental army of volunteers. Also *The Inquirer* recommends military drill in high schools as being of importance for training officers, and, taking up the question of the Navy, it says that the program of Secretary Daniels "would do as a starter if the period of construction were cut in half," because we need an "immediate" navy, "not one year hence," and "bonds should be issued for construction-purposes."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* states that in the light of the facts before the public the United States needs a larger and more efficient army than it now possesses, and the same may be said as to the navy. Moreover, "if with respect to the latter Congress had heeded the advice of its experts, there would be to-day no necessity for extraordinary provision for naval increase." This journal does not share the fear of pacifists that there is any peril of militarism in army- or navy-increase, because "the people are in control and the American temper is fundamentally opposed to militarism in the sense in which the term is used to-day." But tho the Philadelphia *Press* thinks there is some danger, it feels that we must take the risk, and it reminds us "that everything with great power has potentialities of destruction." On the other hand, there is not the slightest danger of militarism, according to the Philadelphia *Record*, which thinks the Administration's plans for the Army are "moderate enough."



"WASHINGTON, CITY OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

While the Pittsburg *Press* avows that it has "always been a strong advocate of adequate preparedness," it adds that in the matter of the size of the Army and Navy it prefers to be guided by the experts. As to the peril of militarism, that depends on how greatly the Army and Navy are to be increased, but it does think that they should be "large enough to make this country secure." The Harrisburg *Star-Independent* thinks likewise, and would have our defense-plans gaged by experts, "not politicians," and sees no danger of militarism. While the Pottsville *Republican* does not fear militarism, it remarks that "militarism and political-office autocracy can be avoided by taking the right-of-voting franchise away from the Army and Navy and from those holding public office." This might be construed as un-American, it is admitted, but it would prevent the domination of our Government by the military and office-holders. Among journals that see no peril of militarism in enlarging our Army and Navy for the purpose of adequate defense are the Altoona *Mirror*, the McKeesport *News*, the Huntingdon *New Era*, the Greensburg *Tribune*, the Columbia *Spy*, the Carnegia *Signal-Item*, the Frankford *Dispatch*, and the Lebanon *News*. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* seems to agree with the Newcastle *News* that while there is always danger of militarism when a nation begins talking of bigger armies and navies, the peril of possible invasion by a foreign foe is greater. So let us be prepared against it and "trust to the good sense of the American people not to become mad on the subject of militarism." In complete disagreement with the journals above cited is the Erie *Times*, which says "there has always been a fighting spirit in this country, and there always will be," but it adds:

> "When this war is finished neither England, Italy, Germany, France, Austria, nor Russia will want any more war for at least a generation, and least of all a war with the United States. . . . Let's do everything in our power to encourage peaceful methods before we start in to create and maintain an immense army and navy, which means nothing more nor less than saying to other nations: 'You behave yourselves now, else we will make you do so.'"

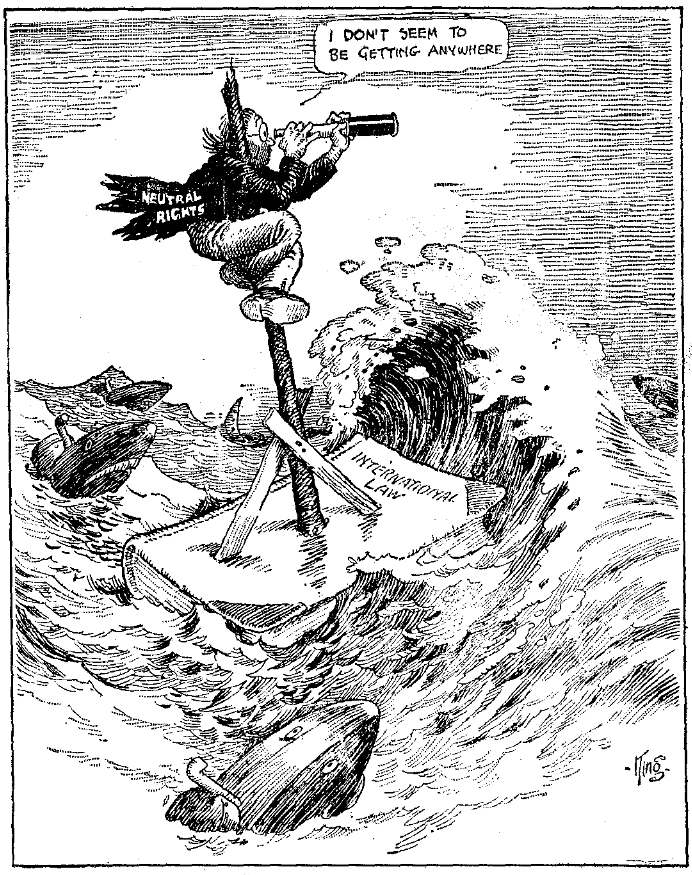
Delaware

The Wilmington *News* states that while we must have adequate defense, yet if the increases in the Army and Navy are maintained on a large scale, we run the risk of militarism. But the Wilmington *Journal* believes that "the sound common sense of the American people and the lessons they have learned from the European War will do much to protect our country from drifting into militarism of the Junker type," and it advocates the best army and navy the military

(*Continued on page* 647)

OUR RIGHT TO TRAVEL ON ARMED MERCHANTMEN

WHEN PRESIDENT WILSON announced his uncompromising stand for the right of Americans to travel in safety on defensively armed merchant-ships of the belligerent nations, a careful examination shows that the American press, divided into many camps as to his foreign policy generally, fell into line behind him with almost complete unanimity on this clear-cut issue. "Hauling down an American right on the seas is equivalent to hauling down the American flag," says the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), and the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) declares that for the country to recede from the position defined by the President in his letter to Senator Stone would be "to stultify ourselves, to surrender a right common to the citizens of every nation, to retreat, as it were, under fire." A great majority of the American people, says the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* (Ind.), "approve the President's course, and will support him in refusing to abandon or abridge American rights." In the same Missouri city, which is supposed to be one of the chief centers of pro-German sentiment in this country, we find *The Star* (Ind.) also ranging itself up with the President, while *The Republic* (Dem.) declares that, if worse came to worst, "the country would cheerfully go to war, not on the issue of the right of a merchant-ship to mount a gun, but in defense of the rights guaranteed to citizens of this nation under the law and practise of all nations." Even so ruthless a critic of the Administration as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) rejoices that the President "does not want the sort of peace that can be bought only by national humiliation," and declares that in his present stand "he is entitled to Republican support; he is entitled to the support of all Americans." This support will surely be forthcoming as long as he "stands firmly by American rights," says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), and this seems to be the view of all the papers of this Middle-West metropolis. The Portland *Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.), which confesses that it has been among the President's critics, now indorses his position unreservedly, declaring that "the principle for which he contends is far broader than that involved in the right of Americans to travel on belligerent ships at the risk of involving their country in war; he simply refuses to make neutral rights in general subject to the will of belligerents." Or, as the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.) expresses it, the President should be upheld because "the real issue is whether the Government of the United States shall yield its whole strong case to momentary expediency and confess to a watching world that it is a cheap bluffer, without the courage or conviction to stand by its principles when put to the test." Among the numberless other papers of all sections and parties that echo the cry, "Stand by the President," we note the Oakland *Tribune* (Rep.), Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.), Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.)—which thanks Heaven that the President "is both braver and wiser than his party"—Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) and *Union* (Rep.), Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), *Traveler* (Ind.), *Globe* (Ind.), and *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), *Press* (Rep.), *Record* (Dem.), and *Public Ledger* (Ind.), New York *World* (Dem.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Press* (Prog. Rep.), *Sun* (Ind.), *Herald* (Ind.), and *Evening Post* (Ind.), Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) and *Post* (Ind.), Washington *Times*, (Ind.), Indianapolis *Indiana Times* (Ind.) and *News* (Ind.), Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.), Richmond *Times Dispatch* (Dem.), Savannah *News* (Dem.), and New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Dem.).



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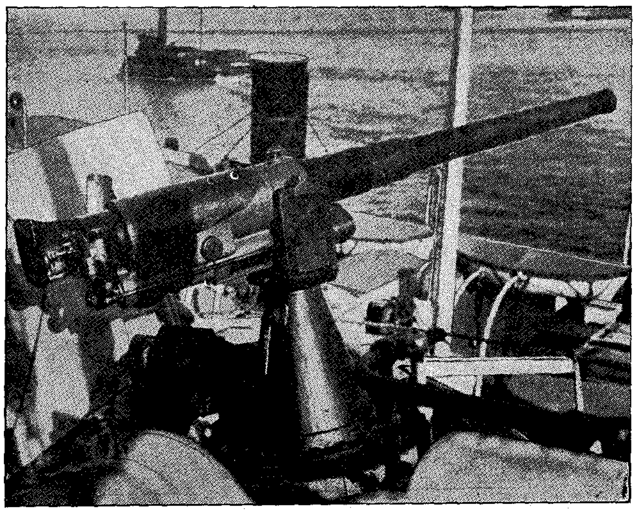
NAVIGATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

—King in the Chicago *Tribune*.

This unanimous verdict was the response of the press to the President's letter to Senator W. J. Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who had exprest apprehension lest this nation should be plunged "into the vortex of this world-war" because of "the unreasonable obstinacy of any of the Powers upon the one hand, or, on the other hand, of foolhardiness, amounting to a sort of moral treason against the Republic, of our people recklessly risking their lives on armed belligerent ships." In reply, the President expresses confidence that war will be avoided, but goes on to state his view of the situation in what the Springfield *Republican* calls "unanswerable" terms:

> "For my own part, I can not consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation are involved. We covet peace, and shall preserve it at any cost but the loss of honor. To forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to vindicate them would be a deep humiliation indeed. It would be an implicit—all but an explicit—acquiescence in the violation of the rights of mankind everywhere, and of whatever nation or allegiance. It would be a deliberate abdication of our hitherto proud position as spokesmen, even amid the turmoil of war, for the law and the right. It would make everything this Government has attempted, and everything that it has achieved during this terrible struggle of nations, meaningless and futile.
>
> "It is important to reflect that if in this instance we allowed expediency to take the place of principle the door would inevitably be opened to still further concessions. Once accept a single abatement of right, and many other humiliations would certainly follow, and the whole fine fabric of international law might crumble under our hands piece by piece. What we are contending for in this matter is of the very essence of the things that have made America a sovereign nation. She can not yield them without conceding her own impotency as a nation, and making virtual surrender of her independent position among the nations of the world."

And a few days later, addressing the Gridiron Club, an organization of journalists, the President reminded his hearers that "the United States was not founded upon any principle of expediency; it was founded upon a profound principle of human liberty and of humanity; and whenever it bases its policy upon any other foundations than those, it builds on the sand and not upon solid rock."



NOW IN THE WAR-ZONE.

And ready for a hostile submarine. One of the two 3-inch guns mounted on the Italian liner *Giuseppe Verdi*, now in the Mediterranean. The *Verdi* was allowed to clear from the port of New York on the condition that her guns were be to used for defense only.

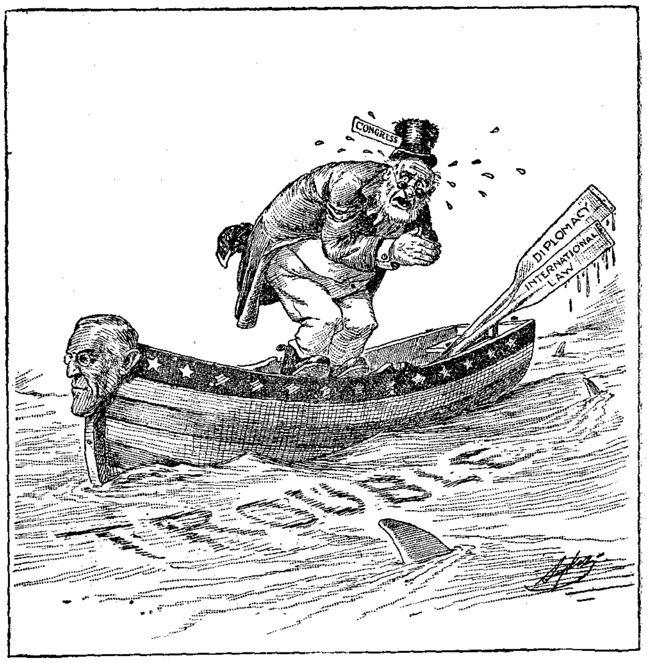
Yet the contention of Mr. W. J. Bryan and his Democratic followers in Congress, as interpreted by Mr. Pindell's Peoria *Journal* (Ind.), is that "expediency would warrant us in warning Americans against traveling on armed merchantmen to avoid complications with Germany and her allies," and this view is shared by many German-American papers. Thus the Cincinnati *Freie Presse* characterizes as "truly statesmanlike" Senator Gore's resolution to deny passports to citizens who would travel on an armed vessel of any foreign Power in a state of war, and to withdraw the protection of this Government from any citizen who travels on such a vessel, with or without passports. This resolution was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 68 to 14. Mr. Bryan, in a telegram to Representative W. W. Bailey, of Pennsylvania, urges similar legislation, "or, still better, a bill refusing clearance to belligerent ships carrying American passengers." This telegram, says the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*—which sees in the President's letter only "words to cloak his stubbornness"—"is a powerful and timely reminder of the Government's present obligations to the nation." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) declares the German Government "perfectly justified" in its determination to sink armed merchantmen of the Entente Powers without warning, because "armed merchantmen are nothing but war-ships in disguise." And Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Ind.), which the Charleston *News and Courier* describes as "for war at any cost with Great Britain, and for peace at any price with Germany," comments as follows on the President's remark that "to forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to vindicate them would be a deep humiliation indeed":

> "Yet American citizens are daily forbidden to exercise their rights of shipping goods of free voyage to neutral, friendly countries, and this very last week men have been arrested BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for having prepared a shipment of rubber TO SWEDEN, tho rubber is an article of free voyage by the declarations of The Hague and of London, and has been ILLEGALLY declared an article of contraband SINCE this war began—thus altering an international law in the midst of war.
>
> "So, too, our citizens are refused protection in their lawful right to ship wool and clothing and foodstuffs and oil and other products—not to Germany, but to neutral countries which are at war with nobody. . . . . . .
>
> "It is indeed hard for us to see why it is right to warn American citizens to get out of Mexico and to stay at their own risk if they do stay, and why we should go to war rather than to warn American citizens to stay off armed belligerent ships, and to travel on such a foolhardy voyage at their own risk, if they choose to take such an unnecessary risk.
>
> "Also, it is hard for plain-thinking men to see why we are deeply humiliated, to the point of war, by warning American citizens to keep off hostile armed ships and to voyage in unarmed American or neutral ships, and are not humiliated to the point of forcible intervention by THE REPEATED AND CONTINUOUS ROBBERIES, OUTRAGES, AND MURDERS OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO.
>
> "Is there one code of honor and self-respect on the land and another on the sea, one for submarines and ships and another for brigands and murderers, one for Mexico and one for Germany?"

Still other journals, while indorsing the President's stand, think that Americans should voluntarily refrain from taking passage on armed merchant-ships of the belligerent nations. "Why not take American ships?" asks the Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.), and in the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) we read:

> "The United States does not admit that passenger-ships armed for defense are legally liable to attack without warning. Germany says they are. We are concerned technically with the safety only of those vessels having Americans aboard. If Americans travel only on ships that are exempt from attack without warning, they will have no cause to reproach themselves with having plunged their country into war. There is need just now for a clear understanding of the difference between chauvinism and patriotism. The real patriots to-day are not walking around with chips on their shoulders. The loyal citizen can best serve his country by making personal sacrifices, if necessary, in its behalf, by paying less attention to his 'rights' than to the duties and responsibilities of his citizenship."

Even Colonel Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal* agrees that "Americans ought to stay off of armed vessels of the belligerents, not because they have not a right to board them, but because they ought to avoid any contingency which might plunge their country into war for the vindication of that right." But this paper adds:

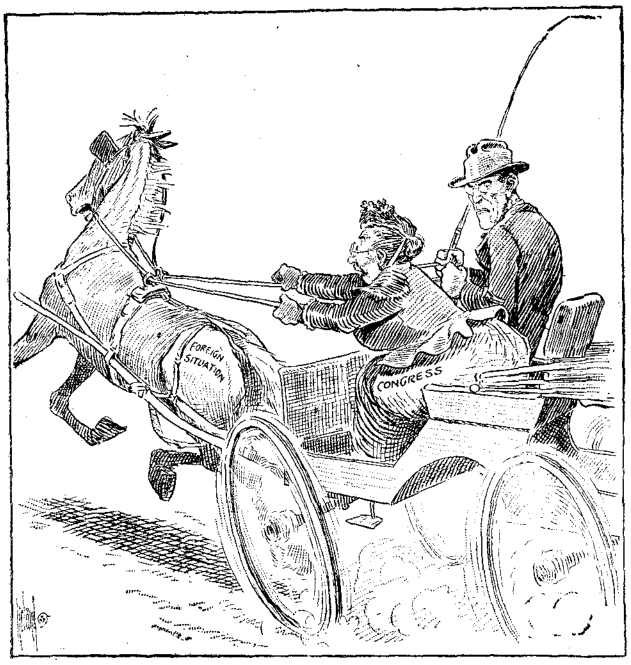


"YE SEE, THE BOAT MIGHT GIT UPSET!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

> "Palavering pacifists have reached a sorry extreme when they can cry for the surrender of right because it is in danger of needing defense. It is to be devoutly hoped that the President's explicit treatment of the subject will stop, once and for all, the

backwater talk of the thoughtless and ill-advised both in Congress and out of it."

Meanwhile the question agitating many editorial pens is, "What will Germany do?" Through Ambassador von Bernstorff the German Government announces that the pledge given in the *Arabic* and *Lusitania* cases will be strictly observed; but it must be understood as applying only to unarmed merchantmen. This pledge reads, according to the summaries given out to the press:



SNATCHING AT THE REINS.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of the passengers, provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Says the New York *World:*

"It is not easy to see how the German Government can reconcile this promise with the submarine policy that is to go into effect to-morrow, except by inventing a theory that an armed merchantman potentially 'offers resistance.' That may be good German logic, but it is not good international law, and the Government of the United States adheres to international law. . . . .

"The German Government evidently devised this submarine campaign for political effect at home, and if there had been no cowardice in Congress we may be sure that German submarines would have taken no risk of killing American citizens, whatever formal threats the German Foreign Office might make. We can not be so sure now, because this miserable element in Congress has so strengthened the hand of the German Government against the United States that Berlin may believe there is no need of precaution.

"That is the danger of the situation. Should Americans be murdered in this submarine campaign, their blood will be upon the hands of the Congressmen who tried to overturn the President's foreign policies. Should worse come to worst, the moral responsibility will rest upon the men whose conduct gave the lie to their oath of office."

The Indianapolis *News* sees "a chance for adjustment, tho it may be slight." We read:

"The real question is, not whether a ship is armed or not, but whether it is a peaceful vessel or a war-vessel. This Government has no thought of protecting war-vessels from submarine or other perils. What has to be decided, therefore, is what amount of armament and equipment it takes to convert a merchantman into a ship of war, under the rules of international law. That is the issue, and it is one of great importance, and some difficulty. Yet if the German Government is reasonable and refrains from attacking ships on a mere chance till an agreement is reached, there may be a settlement that will be fair to all. But there is no possibility of an adjustment if the German statement is to be taken as meaning that armed merchantmen are subject to destruction regardless of the character of the armament. That is the issue which we have been pressing on Germany, and which was fought out in Congress last week. . . . . .

"To claim protection for a merchant-ship that is really a war-ship would be as much a violation of the law as to demand the right to sink as a war-ship a vessel that is really a merchant-ship. We can accept neither contention without surrendering our whole case. And that is what we do not propose to do.

"We do not propose to surrender any of it. If the German order, as interpreted by the note that has just been received, means that all armed enemy merchantmen are to be sunk without warning, and without insuring the safety of those on board, we are facing a very serious situation. If there is action in the line of the order as thus interpreted, the situation will become critical. But if it is meant that attack will be directed only on those merchantmen which, by reason of their armament, have lost their legal status as peaceful vessels, the German Government will be back on legal ground, and there will be no dispute with it. Everything, therefore, depends on the meaning of the order and on the action of submarine commanders within the next few days or hours."

If the present submarine controversy should result in war with Germany, asks the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), what would be the chief effects upon the United States, outside of military and naval activities? And it answers:

"A second general readjustment of business affairs to a new situation, less violent than in 1914;

"Some temporary derangement in the security markets;

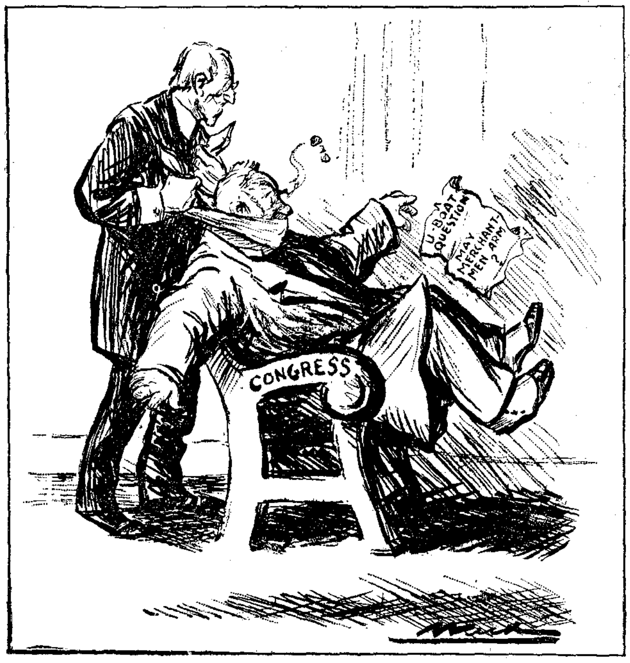
"Extensive bond-issues which would tend to lessen foreign borrowings on this side;

"A larger home demand for war-munitions, which would probably interfere with foreign orders;

"Stricter efforts to check the large American exports to Germany, now filtering through Holland, Denmark, and Sweden;

"Imports would be slightly affected, unless Germany secured control of the sea;

"The German ships now interned in this country might be commandeered as transports or to relieve the freight situation;

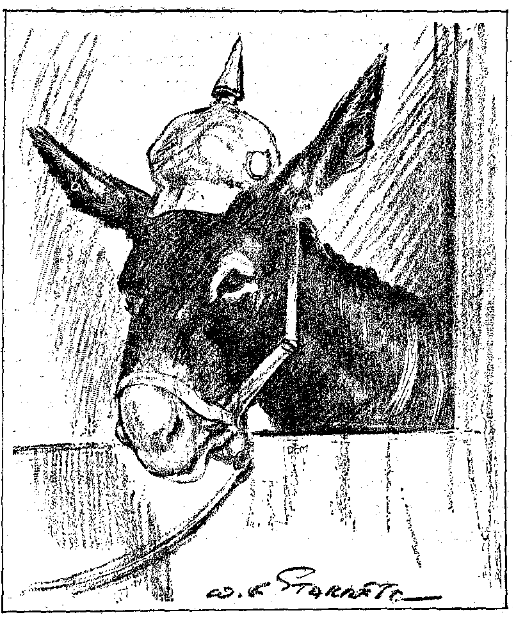


GENTLY, BUT FIRMLY.
—Weed in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

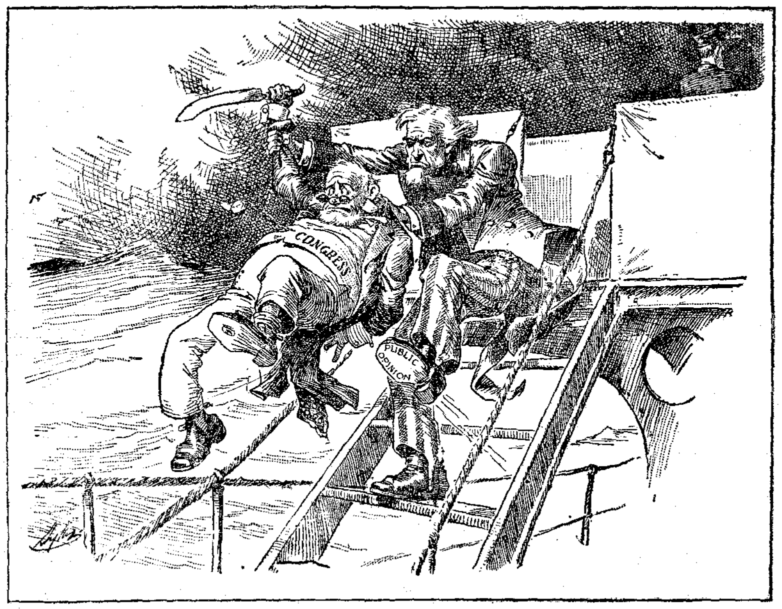
"Some lines of industry would be stimulated by our entering the war, and few would be injured more than they are by present uncertainties;

"Taking the situation at large, war with Germany could not be a very serious matter to the United States, and if it hastened peace would be distinctly beneficial;

"To the Allies it would mean less financial and industrial aid from this country, but considerable naval and military cooperation."



THE RECRUIT.
—Starrett in the New York *Tribune.*



"I WUZ JEST SAVIN' THE COUNTRY!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*

WARLIKE APPEARANCE OF CONGRESSIONAL PACIFISTS.

OUR TWENTY YEARS IN HAITI

NOW THAT THE HAITIAN TREATY, already virtually in operation, has been formally ratified by our Senate, there is left, as the Springfield *Republican* notes, "no large, important island of the Greater Antilles that is not under the control of the United States," barring only Jamaica, a British possession. The New York *Journal of Commerce* speaks of the arrangement as "a friendly protectorate for a limited period," and the New York *World* is confident enough that "we are in Haiti as in Santo Domingo—to stay only until assurances are ample that a stable native government can be maintained." But *The Republican* finds the terms of the treaty broad enough to make the "black republic" a "thorough-going dependency of the United States." As to the permanence of this new relation, it is observed that the treaty provides for ten years "in full force," and "further, for another term of ten years if, for specific reasons presented by either high contracting party, the purpose of this treaty has not been fully accomplished." Twenty years are thus fixt as the maximum life of the protectorate, but no one, concludes *The Republican,* "believes that at the end of two decades Haiti will resume its full independence." Thus the treaty, as the Chicago *Tribune* thinks, "gives a glimpse of the future of the United States"; and the Chicago editor sees a finger guiding this nation "in the direction of manifest need, if not, indeed, manifest destiny," and "the same finger points to Mexico."

The Haitian treaty provides for the aid of the United States "in the proper and efficient development of its agricultural, mining, and commercial resources and in the establishment of the finances of Haiti on a firm and solid basis," through a General Receiver of Customs and a Financial Adviser to be appointed by the Haitian executive upon nomination by the President of the United States. The Republic of Haiti may not contract any debt or modify its customs duties except by agreement with the United States; it agrees not to surrender any Haitian territory or right to any foreign Power, and must settle all pecuniary claims through the United States. A constabulary of natives, Haitians under American direction, is to preserve order, and engineers are to be appointed to take charge of sanitation and public improvements. "Should the necessity occur," reads one of the final articles of the treaty, "the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian independence, and the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty."

The complete absence of Senatorial opposition to this treaty reflected public opinion accurately, in the Springfield *Republican's* opinion. This conscientious opponent of "imperialistic" ideas admits that "all academic views of independent government and of national sovereignty shriveled up in the face of the wretched collapse of government and order in Haiti." Haiti, as the New York *Tribune* remarks, "has been the chief danger-spot for American policy in the Antilles."

> "We have succeeded in eliminating the Dominican Republic as a reckless borrower and careless debtor, allowing dangerous foreign claims to pile up with no intention or means of meeting them. But Haiti has been a worse financier even than the Dominican Republic, and her greater commerce and better and more numerous harbors have made her a more tempting prey to the designs of creditors planning to exact not only cash but semipolitical concessions in settlement.
>
> "In going into Haiti we act as a policeman—as a benevolent guardian of our weaker neighbors. We discharge a duty to a harassed and plundered nation. . . . . .
>
> "It will also be strengthening the position of the United States in a region in which we must assume a larger measure of political control in order to maintain the Monroe Doctrine and to reap the full benefits, commercial and military, of the great work for civilization which we have just completed at Panama."

Not only Haiti, but all "Latin America, where it is weak and corrupt," declares the Chicago *Tribune,* "is the exposed flank of the United States."

> "There is no use of our sentimentalizing about it at all. We either must put affairs in order or invite trouble."

The "manifest-destiny" idea does not impress the New York *Journal of Commerce,* which considers the Haiti treaty an improvement upon the arrangements with Cuba and Santo Domingo, and based upon the same general policy as the Nicaragua convention. The New York daily hopes to see the pending treaty with Colombia accepted, and concludes a long and optimistic editorial with these reassuring words for our Southern neighbors:

> "All these proposals are in line with a general Pan-American policy through mutual agreements, which shall insure the independence and safety of all the Republics to the South and dispel all fear of the power of the United States, to be exerted for any other purpose than the common defense and general welfare of the Republics of the American continent."

MEANING OF GERMANY'S VERDUN DRIVE

At VERDUN, a thousand-odd years ago, the final separation between the French and German elements of Charlemagne's Empire was marked in what some historians call the first treaty of modern Europe. Verdun has twice in previous wars between Germans and Frenchmen been taken by Brandenburg troops, and on February 22 the crack Brandenburg regiments of the Kaiser's Army were sent forward to attack the key-position defending the great fortress which has defied the Prussian Crown Prince for nearly two years and blocked the German road to Paris. Here, then, after reiterated prediction of her "utter defeat to-morrow," Germany, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "is replying with a mighty demonstration of offensive power—to-day." What is the real meaning of this resumption of the offensive on the Western front? It evinces to *The Mail* the German determination "to force the war to an issue as soon as possible." It proves, continues the Cleveland *Leader*, "that Kaiser Wilhelm and his lieutenants are not willing to await the gradual wearing down of German military resources and the development of hostile Powers hitherto backward in military preparedness. The Allies are not to be permitted to choose their own time for decisive tests of strength." To some, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "it has come as a surprize that the Germans and not the Allies" should be on the offensive at this time and in this field of operations. But they are reminded that the Teutonic forces have been quiescent on the West for the past year, because of extreme activity on other fronts. Now, with an Allies' spring drive expected, the Germans, notes *The Republican*, have "got the jump" on them by striking first; "German strategy is tenacious of the initiative, and considers it suicidal for a general to sit down and wait to be attacked." And the Massachusetts paper says further:

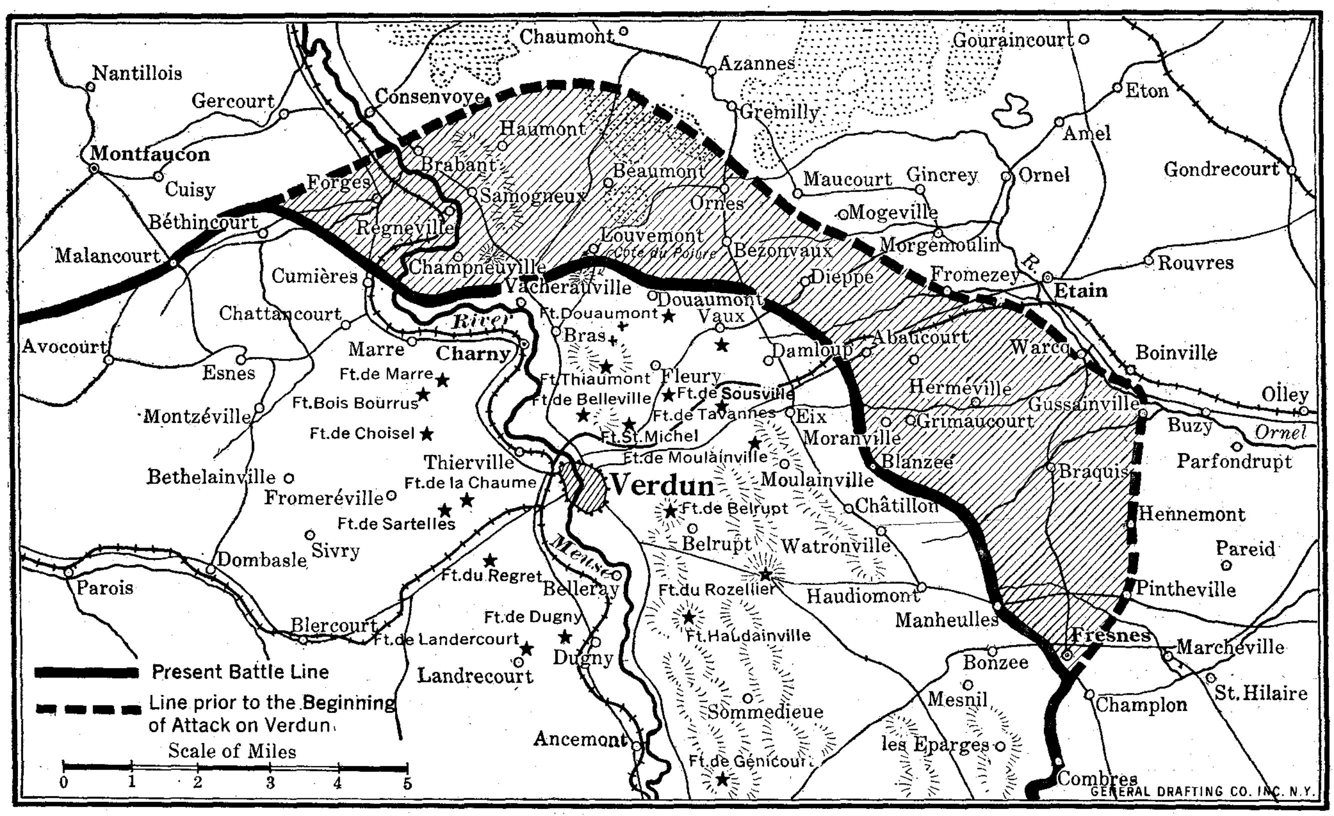
> "What the Germans really expect to achieve by this energetic attack in a field where the deadlock had long been taken as a matter of course is merely conjectural. Probably, like the French in Champagne last fall, they mean to get all they can, and will measure the sacrifice they are willing to make by the results achieved. For a smashing victory opening the road to Paris or to Calais, hardly any sacrifice would be too great; for merely taking some kilometers of trench and giving the French lines a different contour, there are limits."

Besides the German reliance upon the "defensive attack," to spoil the enemy's plans and to maintain the morale of the defending army, there is, as the New York *Evening Post* points out, "the question of morale, not among the fighters, but among the civilian population."

> "It is not unlikely that Erzerum and the general signs of a Russian 'coming back' created a painful impression in Germany. In the Balkans the Teuton advance has spent itself before Saloniki. Against Russia there is no chance of an advance at this time of the year. Nor is it only public opinion at home that enters into consideration. The stroke against Verdun is intended as a reply to popular arithmetical calculations in France and England which have been busy with the topic of German exhaustion in men and resources. The presence of an enemy within their borders who is far from exhausted is now driven home to the French."

The Germans, as we read in the New York *Sun*, "are using every man they can send into the firing-line, and the Crown Prince seems to be putting his fate to the touch, 'to win or lose it all.' Defeat could hardly mean anything else than certain failure of the campaign in the West from Calais to the Vosges," while "success in crossing the Meuse would break up the line on the midwestern front, and the final issue would be in doubt," with the Germans "in the most advantageous position." In the latter event, reflects the Charleston *News and Courier*, "supreme and irreparable disaster might come upon the Allied cause in the West." If the Germans, "having torn a wide gap in the line at one of its most important points," were able to follow up their advantage, it might mean, according to this editor's way of thinking, "so terrific a blow to French hopes that the morale of even that heroic nation might well be shaken by it."

Other writers, however, do not think the fall of Verdun would be a serious blow to the Allies. An improvement in the German defensive position, without any weakening of the defensive power


Chaumont
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Beaumont
Maucourt
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Gondrecourt
Cuisy
Forges
Samogneux
Ornes
Mogeville
Béthincourt
Regnéville
Louvemont
Côte du Poivre
Bezonvaux
Morgemoulin
Malancourt
Champneuville
Rouvres
Cumières
Vacherauville
Dieppe
Fromezey
Etain
Chattancourt
River
Ft.Douaumont
Douaumont
Vaux
Avocourt
Marre
Charny
Bras
Damloup
Abaucourt
Warcq
Boinville
Esnes
Ft.de Marre
Ft.Thiaumont
Fleury
Hermeville
Ft.Bois Bourrus
Ft.de Belleville
Ft.de Souville
Gussainville
Olley
Montzéville
Ft.de Tavannes
Eix
Grimaucourt
Buzy
Ornel
Ft.de Choisel
Ft.St.Michel
Moranville
Parfondrupt
Thierville
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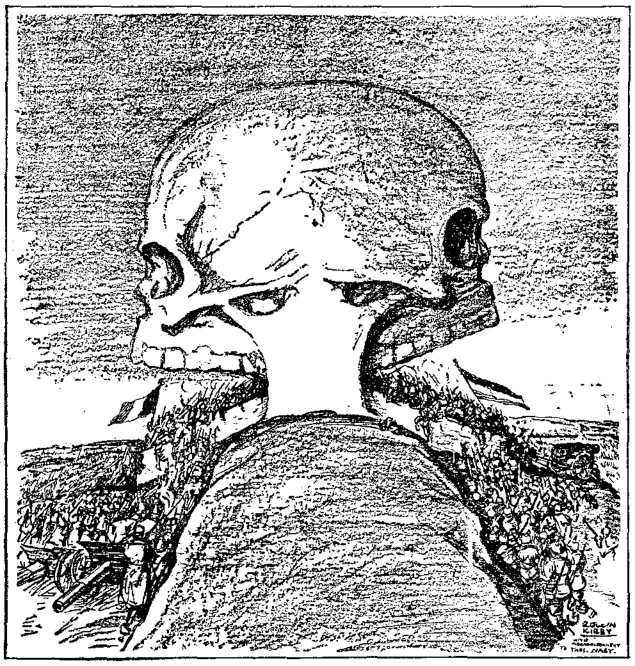
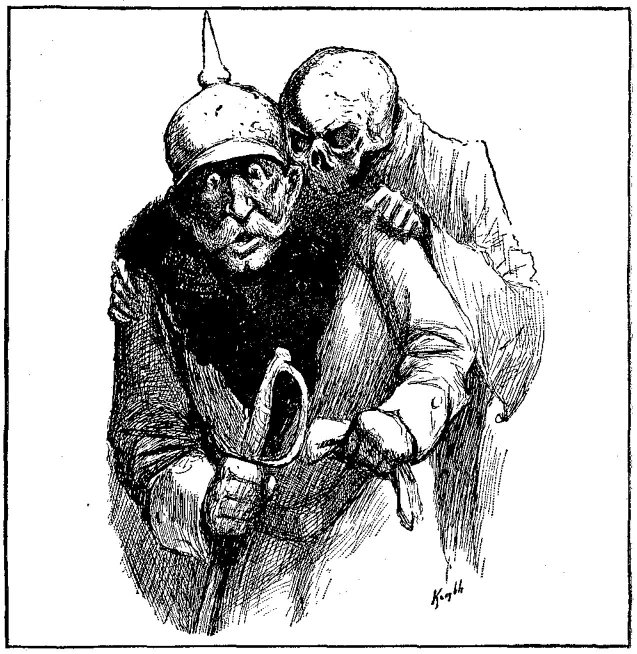
Blanzée
Braquis
Bethelainville
Ft.de la Chaume
Verdun
Moulainville
Fromeréville
Ft.de Belrupt
Châtillon
Hennemont
Ft.de Sartelles
Belrupt
Watronville
Pareid
Sivry
Dombasle
Meuse
Parois
Ft.du Regnet
Belleray
Ft.du Rozellier
Haudiomont
Pintheville
Ft.de Dugny
Manheulles
Blercourt
Ft.de Landercourt
Ft.Haudainville
Fresnes
Marchéville
Dugny
Bonzee
Landrecourt
Mesnil
St.Hilaire
Champlon
Sommedieue
Ancemont
les Eparges
Ft.de Génicourt
Combres
Present Battle Line
Line prior to the Beginning of Attack on Verdun
Scale of Miles
0
1
2
3
4
5
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.

THE SHADED AREA SHOWS THE GERMAN PROGRESS TOWARD VERDUN IN ONE WEEK OF FIGHTING.

VERDUN IS NOT AN OLD-FASHIONED FORTRESS, BUT "AN INTENSIVELY FORTIFIED AREA LYING ON THE GREAT HIGHWAY FROM METZ TO PARIS."



VERDUN.
—Kirby in the New York *World.*



DEATH—"Let's call it off, old man. You're overmatched, and I'm overworked."
—Kemble in *Collier's Weekly.*

"THE PATHS OF GLORY LEAD BUT TO THE GRAVE."

of the Allies, would result, according to the Springfield *Republican.* The taking of Verdun, says the New York *Tribune,* "would probably turn out to be as barren, in the large strategic and political sense, as was the occupation of Poland or the overrunning of Servia." And even if the Germans "should smash the line completely and take Paris after all," concludes the New York *Times,* "that would not end the war. It would only make it longer."

But a German defeat at Verdun, in the minds of some observers, would be almost decisive. The London papers and dispatches quote Lord Sydenham, a British authority, as saying that—

> "If, when the issue becomes clear, it proves that the Germans have only achieved some quite moderate territorial gains with an extravagant expenditure of life and munitions, the effect upon the enemy must necessarily be profound. Failure, even partial failure, of a great offensive, following upon the splendid successes of the Russian Army in Asia, would bring about a complete change in the whole military situation, and probably would be the herald of the coming victory of the Allies."

But "neither the success nor the failure of the onset" at Verdun is likely, in the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News,* "to be the decisive factor in the war." And we read in the New York *World:*

> "Any French or German general can throw away whole brigades in splendid charges after the artillery has prepared the way. But in spite of France's gratification over the battle in Champagne, and in spite of Germany's renewed confidence because of the advance north of Verdun, the deadlock stands from the Channel to the Swiss border. There have been no substantial gains in France since the Battle of the Marne, five weeks after the beginning of the war, and no decisive battle."

The drive on Verdun, the sequel of previous offensives at various points along the Western line, began on February 21. Artillery-bombardments of unprecedented magnitude, directed upon the points chosen for attack, were followed by infantry-charges. Where the nature of the ground permitted, the Germans came on in serried masses, to be met by devastating artillery-, mitrailleuse-, and rifle-fire. Brandenburg troops distinguished themselves by taking the dominating Fort Douaumont, and holding it after the French had retaken positions all around them. The total forces engaged in the attack on Verdun have been estimated in the dispatches at 300,000 to 400,000 men. German press-writers say their own losses were only normal, and emphasize the number of French guns and prisoners taken. The New York *Evening Sun* estimates that it cost 100,000 men to take the outermost of the Verdun defenses. French authorities set a still higher figure, and assert that their own losses were held to a minimum by judicious withdrawals. A wounded French major quoted in a New York *Times* dispatch from Paris reckoned the German losses at 175,000 in the first seven days' fighting, with 100,000 killed. While official bulletins conflict and results are in doubt, the newspapers have printed many eye-witness accounts of the fighting. German observers tell how the "giant black clouds of the big-calibered guns rise like enormous trees," how the French artillery was overpowered, and how prisoners passing by said they were completely cut off by the German fire, and therefore surrendered. They tell of the advancing German troops caught by flanking French batteries, but storming through "with indescribable defiance of death till at last they reached the top of the hill." A number of wounded French soldiers and officers have been interviewed at Paris by our correspondents. Desk-chair experts argue from the Verdun battle that fortresses are proved useless or necessary, that trench-warfare must end or must continue, that artillery or infantry is supreme. But these wounded men tell of the ghastly butchery by bullet, shell, or bursting mine, and of the courage and the discipline that recks it not. To quote from the story of a wounded infantryman, as given in a New York *Times* dispatch:

> "Truly, they are brave, those *Boches.* I would never have believed that human beings could face such a terrific fire. Yet they knew it was certain death, for the wounded were stifled under corpses or torn in pieces by fresh shells.
>
> "Wave after wave advanced. At last they reached the spot where our fortifications had been on the spur of the hill, and began piling up bodies to protect them from our fire. Douaumont was theirs, but at ghastly cost. . . . . . .
>
> "At last our turn came. I took part in the Champagne charge, but it was nothing like this. We were mad. Nothing could have stopt us. Despite the German fire, which perhaps was hampered by the fear of hitting their own men on the spur, we hurled ourselves at them with the bayonet among the shell-holes and ruined emplacements.
>
> "This was real war as I had never seen it. For a moment it was furious and equal. Then came another blue-clad wave and another. We hurled them back, screaming, over the hillside. It was a battle without quarter. We only captured corpses."

MOTHER'S RIGHTS

IN THE ILLUMINATING FLASH of one decision Justice Shearn, of the New York Supreme Court, shows how vastly the legal status of a wife and a mother has changed within three-quarters of a century. Such is the immediate impression of various editorial observers, among them the Brooklyn *Eagle*, on the court's ruling that a mother has an equal right with a father to the children of the union, and that the welfare of the child must be the ruling consideration in determining which parent shall have custody. The case will be historical for disestablishing one of those sacred precedents that are supposedly the basis of our entire legal system, as this journal notes. It concerns the Rev. Burton Howard Lee, pastor of an Episcopal church at Ossining, N. Y., who had signed a separation-agreement with his wife. She was to have the children, except for periods at stated intervals when they were to visit him. On one occasion the father held the child, and the wife went to court to oblige him to fulfil his agreement. The lawyers for the father argued that he could not sign away his rights to the custody of the child, and cited a case in point, decided in 1842, when the court held that no such agreement was valid. At that time, *The Eagle* relates, the position of a wife and mother was thus judicially defined:

> "The very being and legal existence of a woman is suspended during marriage; or, at least, is separated and consolidated into that of her husband. Their relative power over the person of their child follows, in consequence. A man can not grant anything to his wife, or enter into a covenant with her, for the grant would be to suppose her separate existence, and to covenant with her would be to covenant with himself. I deny that he (the husband) had, therefore, the right to violate this duty by selling his children, or to part with their custody."

JUSTICE CLARENCE J. SHEARN.

Because we have "emerged from the dark ages, during which married women had the status of slaves and chattels," he rules that a mother has an equal right with a father to the children, and that the welfare of the children must be the chief consideration to decide their custody.

Such was the law, says *The Eagle*, "undisputed, untraversed, in 1842"; but now Justice Shearn, denying that the principles of the opinion can be held to control to-day, states, in handing down his decision:

> "It is claimed that a father has a paramount right to the custody of a child. This was once the law, but we have emerged from the dark ages, during which married women had the status of slaves and chattels. The only basis of the father's alleged superior right, to-day, is his obligation to support his children. This basis disappears when one considers what a mother gives to her children in suffering, self-sacrifice, and devotion. On any admeasurement of rights determined by service rendered, the right of a mother to the custody of her children is at least equal to that of the father. The real test should be the welfare of the child."

Consequently the Rev. Burton Howard Lee will have to stick to his bargain with his wife, which leads *The Eagle* to remark that while there are philosophers who feel that any "separation-agreement" between husband and wife is "a blow at the institution of the home," still "the vast majority of Americans are already reconciled to the notion that a wife is her husband's legal equal, and they hope to see the recognition of woman's dignity accompanied by or followed by a broadening of woman's conscience that will make all fear for the home as an institution grotesquely absurd." The decision means that "wives are people," observes the New York *Tribune*, and tho "no husband has every really doubted it," still it is "an advance for the law and the courts to recognize the fact." Then this journal points out that—

> "If the wife may make a contract which will stand as to possession of a child, she may also make a contract with her husband about the retention of the wages she earns. She may make a contract regarding pay for her services in the home. In fact, with this right duly and legally recognized, and a certain amount of ingenuity and manipulative ability—which no woman lacks—the modern wife need not greatly fear the practical operation of laws which discriminate against her sex, even if she opposes them vigorously as a matter of theoretical right and justice."

With several other dailies, the New York *World* expresses satisfaction with a just judge who is not "hopelessly enmeshed in the hard-and-fast limitations of precedent and practise," and it adds that wrongs, agitations, and lawmaking without end might be avoided "if magistrates interpreting the principles of common law were as courageous as those who made the common law." With a similar compliment to the judge's independence, the New York *Morning Telegraph* points out that just as "common law is merely the application of common sense to obvious conditions by English judges who were in the earlier days of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence compelled to render decisions and dispense justice without the aid of precedents," so this verdict exemplifies "the application of the principles of common sense to present conditions." But the court brushes aside what were merely "technical rights," in the view of the Washington *Post*, which adds:

> "The dominant male exists merely in theory in the United States. It is a very brave man, indeed, who, living in peace and harmony with his wife, would dare to exercise any of the supposed superior rights of the male. Most husbands know who is dominant in their own homes. It is only when there is a separation that they insist on their technical rights, and the court has sensibly ignored the technicalities."

"Poor Father!" ejaculates the New York *Globe*, in remarking that the commentators on the decision have apparently forgotten that "for years it has been the general custom of New York judges to discriminate against Father in similar disputes," and it adds:

> "In fact, several members of the bench seem to act upon the gyneolatrous theory that Father is chiefly important as a meal-ticket. Mother is celebrated in song and story and courts of law. Poor Father's champions are few and timid.
>
> "But now comes a Cincinnati judge who ventures to say something for Father. He has collected figures and reduced them to a statistical table. He says: 'The ratio of the number of children who go to the bad is 75 per cent. higher among children committed to the mothers than among children committed to the fathers. Our sympathies tend to make us give children to the mother, but this policy is being disputed by juvenile authorities all over the country.' "

Such disputes will not be satisfactorily settled, *The Globe* goes on to say, until provision is made for a thorough investigation of the fitness of both parties. At present this is done only in extreme cases where the unfitness is so glaring that it becomes apparent in open court. The ultimate welfare of the children is the really important issue, this journal adds, echoing a statement of Justice Shearn's decision, and then informs us that "in Scandinavian countries they are frequently committed to the custody of a third person, who is responsible to the court."

CONSERVATION AND PREPAREDNESS

"Pork-hunters and power-grabbers," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "are trying to float their schemes into port on the strong tide of the defense-movement." And Mr. Gifford Pinchot warns the country of a "concerted movement" on foot to break down the conservation-policy, to which "feeble resistance or none at all is being made by official Washington." Yet, these friends of conservation insist, the preservation of our natural resources lies at the foundation of all preparedness. Most serious, they tell us, is the attempt to emasculate the Ferris Bill in Congress and to put through the Shields Bill. If the latter attempt were successful, the Kansas City *Star* believes, "it would be bitterly regretted within a few years." And the Detroit *Times* denounces it as a piece of legislation "aimed not alone against every man, woman, and child living in the country to-day, but against their children and their children's children." Mr. Pinchot, whose leadership in the conservation-movement entitles him to speak with authority, explains that—

> "The Shields Bill, now before the Senate, gives to the power-interests without compensation the use of water-power on navigable streams. The amount of water-power these streams will supply is larger by far than all the power of every kind now in use in the United States. It pretends to, but does not, enable the people to take back their own property at the end of fifty years, for, in order to do so under the bill, the Government would have to pay the unearned increment, and to take over whole lighting systems of cities and whole manufacturing plants. Private corporations are authorized to seize upon any land, private or public, they choose to condemn."

Another water-power proposition, the Ferris Bill, relating to public lands and national forests, "was in the main a good bill as it passed the House," according to Mr. Pinchot. But—

> "As reported to the Senate, it encourages monopoly by permitting a corporation to take as many public water-power sites as it may please. Under it the corporations could not even be kept from fastening upon the Grand Cañon, the greatest natural wonder on this continent. This bill takes the care of water-powers on National Forests from the experienced and competent Forest Service, and gives it to the Interior Department, thus entailing duplication and needless expense."

"We have fought the fight for conservation. Let us not lose it now," urges the Chicago *Tribune*, which fears that—

> "The President, with his predilections for State rights and his present acute distractions, may not oppose his full strength to the anticonservation-campaign, while Congress, as we know from experience, is more affected by local pressures than by national considerations. The situation can be saved, probably, only by a concentration of influence among the press and public that realizes the importance to efficient democracy of a defense of conservation-principles."

"Every intelligent friend of preparedness should fight for conservation," adds *The Tribune;* and, as Mr. Pinchot told the President in a recent open letter:

> "Natural resources lie at the foundation of all preparedness, whether for peace or for war. No plan for national defense can be effective unless it provides for adequate public control of all the raw materials out of which the defensive strength of a nation is made. Of these raw materials water-power is the most essential, because without electricity generated from water-power we can not manufacture nitrates—and nitrates are the basis of gunpowder. There are no great natural deposits of nitrates in the United States as there are in Chile. It would be folly to allow the public water-powers, which can supply this indispensable basis of national defense, to pass out of effective public control."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

If Congress fears war so much, it might prepare for it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Democrats in Congress are trying to throw the switch on President Wilson's single-track mind.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Berlin reports by wireless that Germany has captured 19,700 cannon and 3,000 machine guns. She couldn't capture that many from us.—*St. Louis Star.*

According to a decision of the United States District Court at Baltimore, the corporation known as "American Can" can can.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Admiral Scheer, just appointed to command the German battle-fleet, is said to be a great tactician. That being the case, the fleet will remain in hiding.—*Philadelphia North American.*

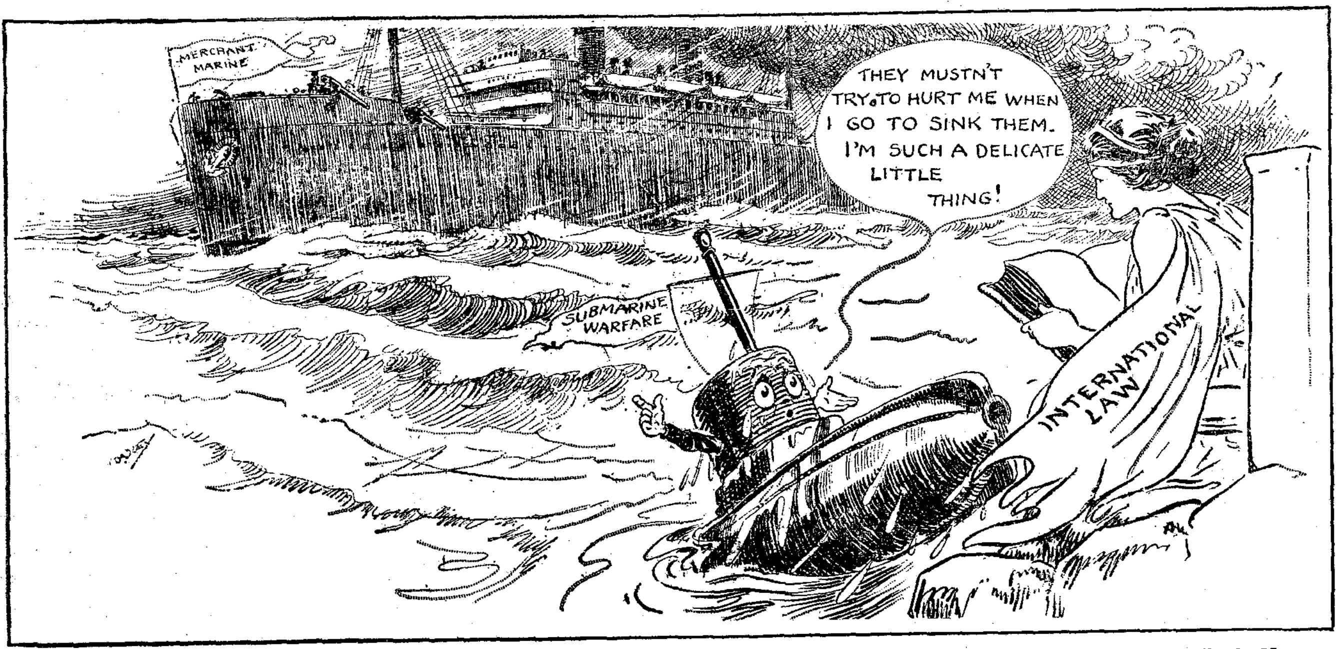
It's no treason to say we like Wilson, but Roosevelt is better still.—*Columbia State.*

As the can trust has been good, it escapes being a canned trust by a safe margin.—*Washington Post.*

Congress may be timid about some matters, but in Federalizing the National Guard it isn't going to be scared by the Constitution.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Reopening of the Mexican schools is the greatest victory yet announced for the watchful-waiting policy of this nation's foremost schoolmaster.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Chicago's salary-graft scandal indicates that there may be more privileges desired by the suffragettes than the mere casting of the ballot.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*


MERCHANT MARINE
THEY MUSTN'T TRY TO HURT ME WHEN I GO TO SINK THEM. I'M SUCH A DELICATE LITTLE THING!
SUBMARINE WARFARE
INTERNATIONAL LAW

PATHETIC SITUATION. —Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

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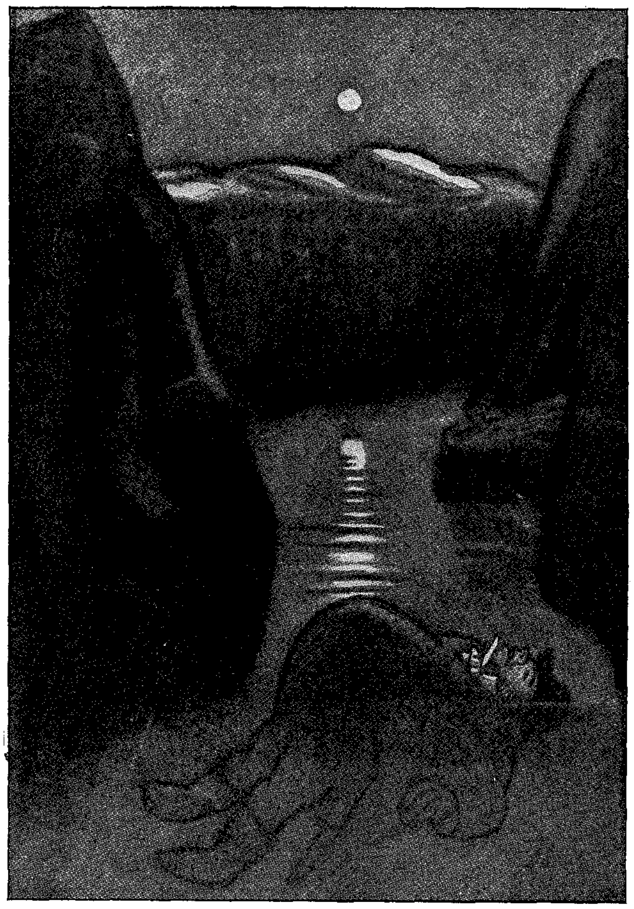
BURNING THEIR STORES BEHIND THEM—WHEN THE BRITISH LEFT SUVLA BAY.

THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN AT 5 A.M. FROM THE DECK OF H. M. S. "CORNWALLIS," THE LAST SHIP TO LEAVE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MISSED AT THE DARDANELLES

BRITISH MUDDLE, and muddle of the most astounding type, was responsible, it is now admitted, for the failure of the Allies' attack upon the Dardanelles. In fact, it appears that when the British landed at Suvla Bay the critical moment of the campaign arrived, and a short march across the peninsula—a march which would have been almost unopposed, as the Turks were unprepared for it—would have given the Allies the town of Maidos, thus cutting off the Turks at the tip of the peninsula, where they would have had to face an attack from both sides, while deprived of supplies. This we learn from an illuminating article in the Edinburgh *Blackwood's Magazine*, from the pen of an officer in one of the Scottish regiments, who tells us why this crucial march was never made despite a brilliantly successful landing at Suvla Bay. He begins by describing events at Cape Helles, where the first landing was made, and shows how the gallant defense of the mountain of Achi Baba by the Turks brought things to a deadlock in that region. Then, in a chapter headed "The Great Failure," he proceeds:

"In the dog-days that followed the fighting round July 12 [1915], we had time to spare in which to ruminate over our position and the prospects. Certainly we hypothesized that if we had enough men this and that could easily be done. We never had enough men, not even on the day of landing. It was recognized, I think, by all of us that, short of taking Achi Baba by sheer force of numbers, the advance in the Helles region had reached its limit for the time being. Obviously some plan must be forthcoming to spring an attack on the enemy in a new quarter, and it was not long before we heard soft whispers of what was afoot."



ENGLAND IN THE DARDANELLES.

A German taunt at the Allies' failure.

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

The necessary men for a new diversion, he tells us, were furnished by the arrival at Imbros of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stopford, with three new divisions, forming the 9th Army Corps. Then—

"Daily and hourly for some days conferences were called, and gradually the scheme unfolded itself. It was to be a new landing. . . . There remained the staff-details to work out, the required accommodation in hospital-ships, the amount of transport to be brought up for ammunition, stores, and water, and the host of other things that the hard-working departments behind the front have to think about."

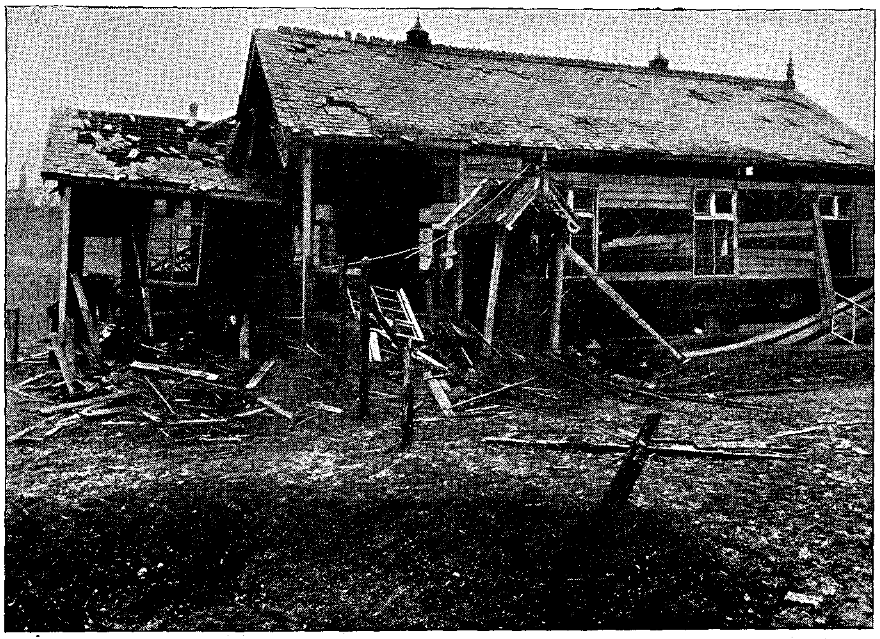
Aerial reconnaissance had shown that Suvla Bay and the surrounding country were unoccupied by the Turks, and it was chosen as the point of departure for the new attack because—

"About three miles across country from the bay was a small town, called Boghali, a supply-depot on the Turkish line down to Achi Baba. This was known to be held by about two battalions of infantry. Two miles beyond that across country were Maidos and the Narrows. What if a force landed at Suvla should push inland at dead of night, overwhelm the garrison at Boghali, march on Maidos, and hold up the Turkish line of supply and their only possible line of retreat from Achi Baba?

"In the light of the known facts, and of every fact which has emerged since, it was a plan alike admirable in conception and reasonably certain of success in execution. Dispositions were made, transports provided, and troops allotted to them; the Navy accepted the scheme and their share thereof; everything promised well."

The landing was made during the night of August 6, and proved fruitless, because, as Tennyson sang of a previous episode in the Crimean War, "Some one had blundered." The graphic description given by the writer in *Blackwood's* runs:

"Nobody slept very soundly on the transports, and those who were being towed up in the lighters couldn't. About 2 A.M. the convoy entered Suvla Bay. Their presence there, with the war-ships, was either unnoticed, or (as was hoped) assumed to be the nightly visit of the destroyers. Disembarkation began in the dark quietly and methodically. By 4 A.M. the beaches were thronged with the silent invaders. A short advance was ordered before dawn, but some little way inland, near the dry bed of the Salt Lake, the force was halted.



A RESULT OF THE RAID OF THE *L-19.*

The bomb fell directly between the church and the mission-room. In the latter hall, here shown, a religious meeting was in progress and a woman missionary, Bible in hand, was addressing 200 worshipers. She was instantly killed, as were another woman and a young girl in the audience. In this raid 67 persons in all were killed and 117 others injured.

"As the gray dragged up the gold of morning in the east, the men were already wet with sweat, digging themselves in. The sun came up to show the astonished Turks a new force landed—but only just. Then began the painful uncertainty of the troops as to whether a blunder had been made. Why couldn't they go on? Their passage was hardly challenged as yet. No orders came. Superior officers looked blank at each other and gritted their teeth. The morning wore on. And each hour helped to strangle the main hope of success, of which the essence was surprize. So that by breakfast-time our men were being engaged by growing numbers of the enemy, to whom was allowed the choice of the very best defensive positions they could find.

"To us waiting 'down the line' it was an awful day of suspense. We could see that they were having a brisk time at Anzac, but Suvla was out of sight, and as usual there was a fertile crop of rumors before anything authentic came back. . . . . .

"And so it was. Some one had blundered. The Naval Transport Staff undertook the safe arrival at Suvla Bay, by 7 o'clock on the morning of the landing, of all the transports, containing water, stores, mules, and carts. When it was found that these ships had not turned up, the telegraph discovered most of them still lying at Mudros, sixty miles or more away.

"Corps Headquarters did not see fit to send men forward in an arid land—even for five miles, even for three—before their water-supply was assured. And so the essence of the movement was destroyed, for a few hours' hesitation was all the Turks needed to throw 20,000 men from Bulair into the breach at Sari Bahr.

"Thus was a likely plan turned into a tragedy of missed opportunity; and tho the new divisions fought with the greatest tenacity, they had been denied a chance which of a surety they would have seized and brilliantly improved."

A "ZEPPELIN" TRAGEDY

AFTER MONTHS OF INACTIVITY a great flotilla of *Zeppelins* has recently resumed the offensive. Twice they have flown over Paris, and in England they have effected the most extensive, if not the most destructive, raid of the war, and are officially admitted to have reached the midland counties of Staffordshire and Derbyshire. German accounts tell us that they flew right across England from coast to coast and dropt bombs as far west as the great port of Liverpool. The British public is naturally irate, and the calls for adequate protection on the part of the Government and for raids of reprisal into Germany are loud and long. The London *Daily Telegraph* writes:

"In any event, one thing is certain: the authorities must recognize that the enemy intends to wage war against defenseless civilians in these islands, in defiance of all the laws of God and man. The Government must adopt corresponding measures. Something must be done to safeguard human life in this country, and, if possible, to punish those in whose name these barbarous acts are committed. The war must be carried into the enemy's country by aeroplane or other means. That is the prevailing thought of the public. The British people have no wish to learn that German women have been murdered or German babies slaughtered by British bombs. They do, however, feel that a point has been reached when vigorous steps must be concerted to stop these manifestations of German 'frightfulness.'"

The German view is aptly exprest by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which says:

"Because we recognize the state of high tension in war, we are particularly grateful for the bold flight of our squadron of naval air-ships to Liverpool and Manchester and over the whole center of England. If the war-area in the seas which surround England was restricted, no one can limit our war-area over England and in England. England is the enemy who must be made to feel our strength, for she is the hope of all our enemies. The German people recognize with satisfaction that against this enemy all our mighty weapons are now to be employed with the same pitilessness which England shows against our race and all its members. Much heroic German blood has had to flow in this war, for which England has so long prepared. It is England or we; and the German people, which fights, works, saves, and mourns, does not intend to let itself be destroyed."

It was during the return of the aerial fleet from this raid over central England that one of the most dramatic incidents of the war took place. We learn that one of the *Zeppelins*, the *L-19*, became disabled and fell floating on the waters of the North Sea near the Dutch coast. While in this condition she was approached by a small British trawler, the *King Stephen*, containing a crew of nine men. Assembled on the upper platform of the *Zeppelin's* great gas-chamber were the crew of the *L-19*, said to number some twenty-eight or more. The skipper of the *King Stephen*, on whose authority the story is told, approached with a view to rescue, but, finding, as he says, that his unarmed crew was outnumbered by three to one and that the German airmen were armed, he feared that the survivors would overpower his men and take his little ship a prize to Hamburg. Accordingly he sailed away, leaving the crew of the *Zeppelin* to their fate. The German papers, naturally enough, express the deepest horror at this act. The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* writes:

"This fresh infamous action provides yet another of those disclosures, which the present war has furnished us, of the brutality of the British character of which we 'barbarians' were so little aware that it took us a long time to realize its possibilities."

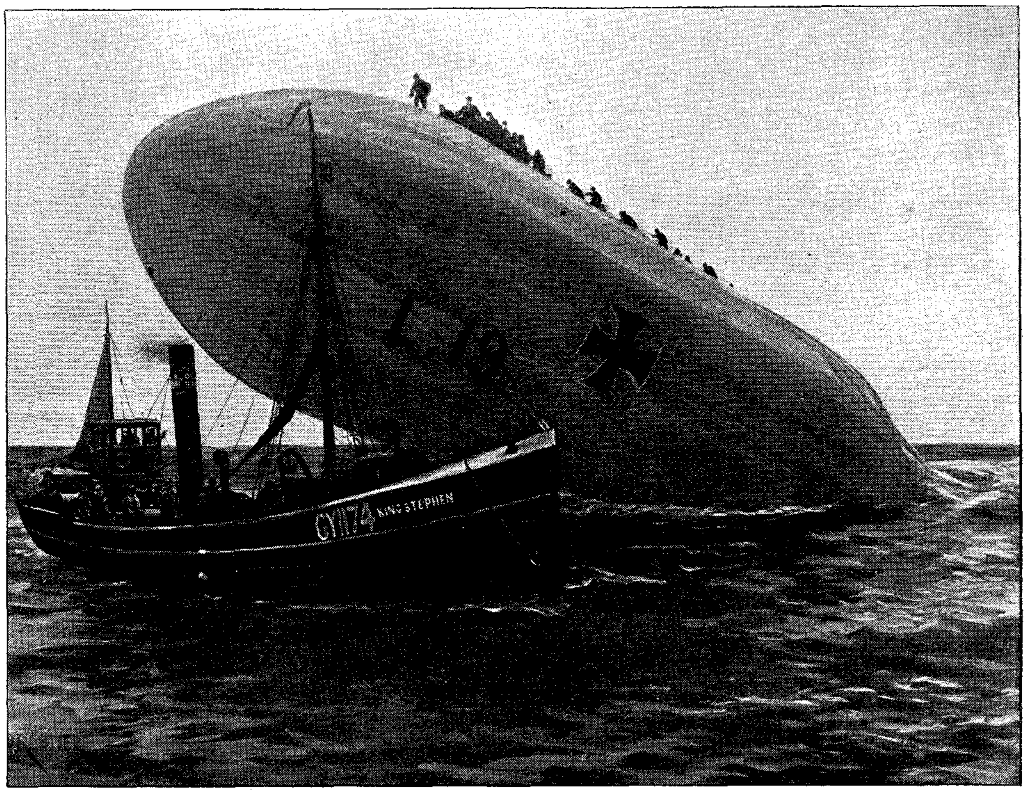
The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* compares this episode with the *Baralong* incident, and considers that—

"The attitude of the crew of the *King Stephen* was more cruel than that of the *Baralong* crew, who made short work of the 'hated enemy.' If the crew of the *King Stephen* feared an attack from our shipwrecked Germans they could have disarmed them; but who believes in such a fear, which would have been simply and solely proof of base cowardice?"

Why no speedy attempt was made to rescue the shipwrecked airmen is a mystery to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which says:

"When the trawler *King Stephen* and her cowardly crew reached Grimsby and made a report, why were not adequately armed and manned ships sent out immediately to search for the shipwrecked men, and perhaps even to bring in the *Zeppelin?* It seems that a great deal of time was wasted. Was it due to fear of the German heroes? Two vessels went out later to search the North Sea area and returned with the cheerful news that no traces could be found, and so it was concluded that the *Zeppelin* had sunk."

Paris, having suffered from two *Zeppelin* raids, refuses to spare any sympathy for the crew of the *L-19*. The *Journal des Débats* states the opinion of the French capital when it says:



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THE WRECKED *ZEPPELIN L-19*, ABANDONED TO HER FATE BY A BRITISH TRAWLER.

Outnumbered by 28, or more, to 9, the skipper of the trawler *King Stephen* did not dare order his crew to rescue the Germans in the sinking air-ship, and, tho reported, the *Zeppelin* was never found again.

"The wretched murderers on board the *L-19* succumbed, probably after terrible agony, not by virtue of any harsh law of retaliation, but as the natural consequence of a measure of precaution which nobody can blame the British sailors for having taken. Everybody else would have done the same under similar circumstances. The Germans can not any longer expect, as of right, the benefit of those usages which civilized nations have gradually adopted to soften the rigors of war. It was the Germans themselves who willed it so, and therefore they have no reason to complain, or invoke the justice of God, when they are victims of their own special barbarity."

The English papers agree in describing the skipper of the *King Stephen* as a very sensible man, and generally take the attitude that the Germans themselves are to blame if their promises are not accepted at their face-value. Thus the London *Saturday Review* remarks:

"If the captain of the *King Stephen* had taken aboard the crew of the wrecked *Zeppelin L-19* he would have played the part not so much of a brave man as of a fool. Once securely aboard, the crew of the *Zeppelin*, in all likelihood, would have '*strafed*' the unarmed, artless men of the British trawler, and headed for—Germany! As a result, we should never have known for sure of the wreck of the *Zeppelin*, which was very good and cheering news; while the world would have been cumbered with some thirty ruffians it can very well spare. There is no need to mince one's words over an incident such as this."

The more restrained and dignified London *Spectator* is in substantial agreement when it says:

"It is utterly repugnant to British seamen not to help persons in distress, even tho those persons have outraged every decent man's feelings by acting as the instruments of criminal warfare. But we can not escape the conclusion that the fate of the *Zeppelin's* crew was the Nemesis which must often overtake criminals. The British seamen simply could not take the Germans' word. They could not trust them. That being so, Englishmen know exactly where to lay the blame when they read in German newspapers that English seamen are 'disgraced forever.'"

A solitary note of protest is struck by the London Socialist weekly, *The New Statesman*, which thinks that the *Zeppelin* crew should have been rescued at any cost:

"The difficulty of bringing back the wrecked Germans ought, surely, not to have been insuperable. We do not suggest that the skipper should be seriously blamed; the non-combatant landsman, at all events, has no right to blame him. But at the same time it is really impossible to admire him for sailing away; and to suggest that his countrymen do so is an altogether undeserved slight upon our national traditions and instincts."

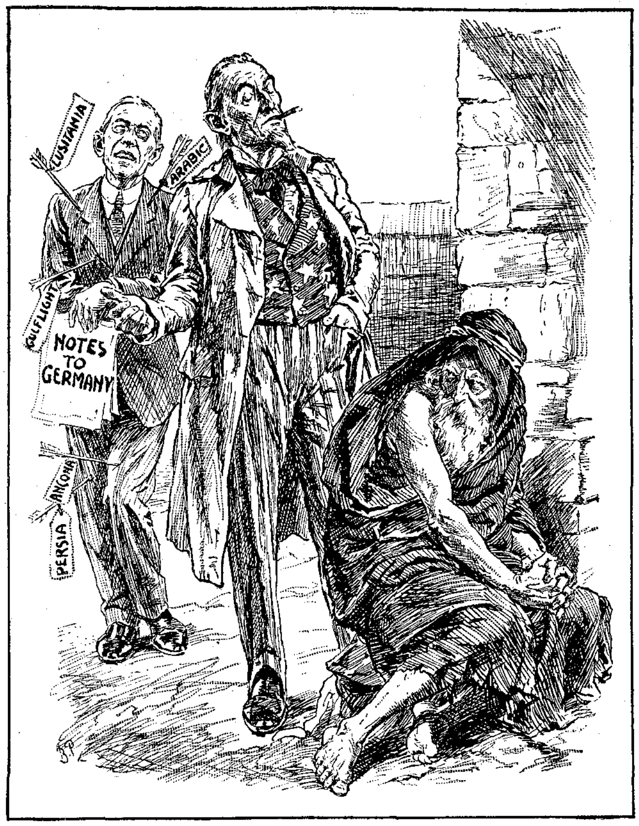
But perhaps the most accurate reflection of public opinion in Great Britain is found in the London *Outlook:*

"The anger of Germany that the crew of the British trawler *King Stephen* did not risk the capture of themselves and their vessel by rescuing the crew of *Zeppelin L-19*, preposterous as it is, is nevertheless probably quite genuine. It is true that upon the *Zeppelin* there were twenty-eight or more armed men, and upon the trawler nine unarmed men; it is also true that the result of the rescue must have been the overpowering of the Englishmen and their conveyance to Germany as prisoners of war. This fact, however, in the opinion of German publicists, does not exonerate them. Even the fact that the *Zeppelin* in question had previously sunk an English merchantman with callous disregard of the loss of life makes no difference. German psychology is firmly convinced that the Teuton may do as he likes, and the rest of the world must do as the Teuton likes. Indeed we should not be surprized if we were told it would be inhuman to bring a *Zeppelin* down, unless we had previously provided a soft place for it to fall upon."

BRITISH AND GERMAN VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SUBMARINE POLICY

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION with the President's attitude on the submarine controversy is exprest by the English papers, and they commend his recent letter to Senator Stone stating his determination that this country shall not allow the destruction of merchantmen, armed or unarmed, which carry American passengers, unless due and timely notice be given. Most of the London journals admit that from a practical point of view it might be more expedient to issue a warning to American citizens not to embark upon armed merchantmen belonging to any of the belligerent Powers, but they hold that America is too great a nation to abate, from motives of expediency, "the least of her just rights under international law." While some of his critics in American politics are calling his policy weak and pusillanimous, the President's determination to preserve peace is applauded both in the British and French capitals, where the newspapers frankly state that they prefer the sympathetic neutrality of the United States to any active assistance she could offer by joining the Allies. For example, the Paris *Temps* says:

> "Neither Great Britain nor her Allies have any interest in seeing a war between Germany and the United States. American sympathies are sufficient, and these have been won. One does not observe in London or Paris the least tendency to intervene in the German-American crisis, either with the object of bringing about a rupture or in favor of a compromise."



JOB'S DISCOMFORTER.

UNCLE SAM (to Job)—"Say, Patriarch, they tell me you hold the world's record for patience. Wal, we claim to have got a man here that can knock the spots off you!" —*Punch* (London).

A consensus of opinion is evident among the London papers that our relations with Germany in the *U*-boat controversy have reached a critical stage, and most of them seem to think that President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone has placed him in a position from which it is impossible to withdraw. Thus *The Daily Chronicle* remarks:

> "The whole substance and tone of the President's letter prove that Mr. Wilson, for all his patience and forbearance, has a clear objective which he steadily pursues, and when there is need to strike he can strike hard.
>
> "One American life sacrificed in recrudescence of submarine frightfulness and a rupture between the United States and the Central Empires would seem unavoidable."

The Times doubts whether the President's influence is strong enough to carry Congress with him, as it concludes a paraphrase of his letter by saying:

> "America loves peace and ensues it, and will ensue it to the end, if she follows President Wilson, at any cost but one, namely, the loss of honor. How far he will succeed in carrying with him provincial opinion in any contingencies is a problem on which it might be injudicious and even improper to speculate. But be the issue what it may, Mr. Wilson deserves credit for standing manfully to his guns."

The Morning Post seems to be interested in the ethical principles of international relations which the controversy involves:

> "It is America's fate to make choice between her own gods and the idols of Germany. The spiritual decision must be made, for there is no possibility in the face of so gigantic a crime as the German crime of suspending judgment. . . . . . .
>
> "Those who believe that all war is the ultimate result of economic pressure—in other words, of lust for gain—may here contemplate the spectacle of a great nation plainly warned by her President that she is confronted with the possibility of war out of which she can obtain no conceivable material advantage."

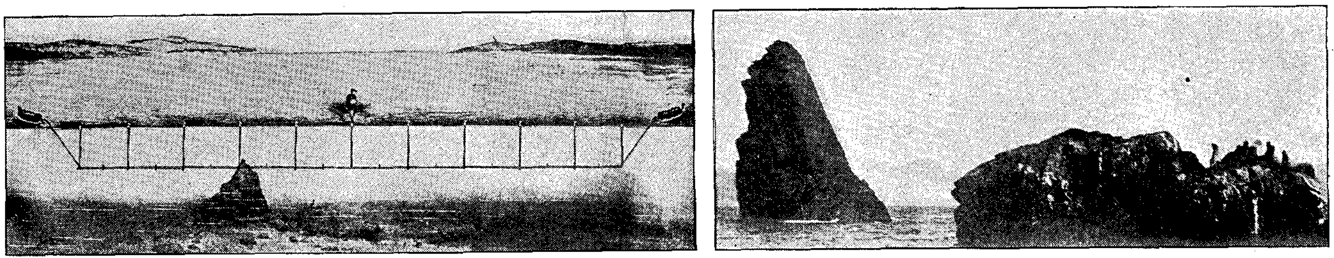
Should Wilhelmstrasse misinterpret the temper of Congress, then, thinks *The Daily News*, a rupture of relations is almost inevitable.

> "The letter carries the controversy to a point from which there can be no receding. The challenge to the President's authority is undisguised. He has shown no inclination to evade it. It has given him, on the contrary, an opportunity of forcing a decision in the protracted controversy by an impressive but in no sense histrionic burning of his boats.
>
> "The time has passed for diplomatic niceties and equivocations. No serious doubt or division can survive in the face of this last declaration. Its firmness enlists the sympathy of every imperialist and Republican. Its restraint and moderation must conciliate the most pacific Democrat, but, whatever forces against him, President Wilson must stand or fall by his letter. No man could in word or deed recant such language and remain a vital force in American politics. Wilson is the last man in all the world who needs to be reminded that what his words portend in relation to Germany depends upon Germany. The President has conducted the controversy with the assumption that his opponents are animated with the same sincerity and honor as himself. To-day he will be disillusioned, and there is no foe so formidable as a convinced upholder of peace forced in spite of himself into a position where, if he would preserve his honor, no course is left to him but to strike."

In Germany itself the submarine controversy, and particularly the interchange of notes regarding the *Lusitania* settlement, is not viewed with any great optimism as regards a settlement satisfactory to both parties. Indeed, one of the most influential papers in the Empire, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has gone so far as to discuss the possibility of a breach of friendly relations. This organ views with distrust the statements of English journals that British opinion desires America to avoid a breach with Germany, for it says:

> "Every German should see through the benevolent intention of our English friends, and if it should come to a breach with America the German people should at least meet the prospect with a clear vision. The decision itself is a matter for the authorities on whom the full and enormous responsibility alone rests. We have already referred to what is becoming continually clearer—namely, that the great difficulty in the dispute lies in the combination of the specific *Lusitania* case with the general question of submarine warfare.
>
> "The danger now is that the American Government will bring both things simultaneously to a decision, clearly with the object—in the event of no arrangement being reached on the general question of submarine warfare—of taking cover for the momentous decisions that may be reached behind the bitterness which seems to have remained in the minds of the American people since the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

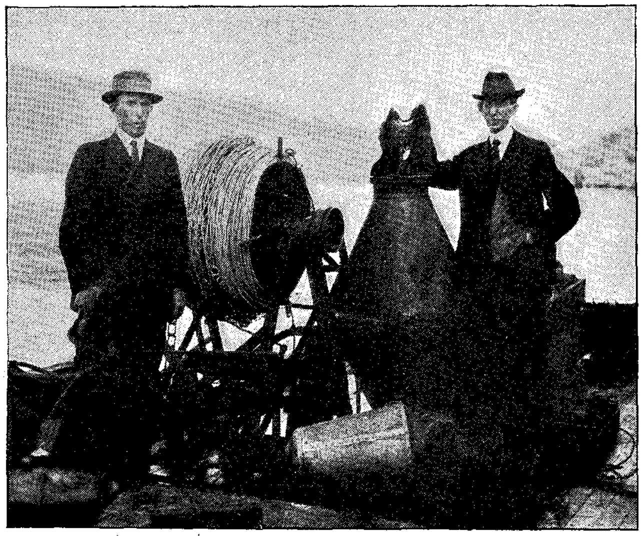


Illustrations by courtesy of "The Christian Herald," New York. Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.

A WIRE-DRAG IN OPERATION, AND A HINT OF THE ALASKAN PERILS THAT ARE CHARTED WITH ITS AID.

THE DEATH VALLEY OF THE PACIFIC

THE DANGEROUS WATERS around southern Alaska, now being charted by United States Government surveyors, are the subject of an article in *The Christian Herald* (January 19), by Frank G. Carpenter, who has been accompanying one of the wire-drag crews that are exploring the main channels for pinnacle-rocks. His boat was the steamer *Equator*, the tiny craft upon which Robert Louis Stevenson made his tour through the South Sea Islands. These waters, Mr. Carpenter tells us, are sometimes called the graveyard of the Pacific. Within the past sixty years three hundred vessels have gone down upon their rocks, and cargoes and lives are lost every season. Within recent years the losses in property alone are estimated at more than $8,000,000. The loss in lives has been more than five hundred, all told. He proceeds, in substance:



ON THE WIRE-DRAG-STEAMER "EQUATOR."

Captain Daniels and Mr. Carpenter, of the Coast Survey, and the apparatus with which they search for submarine peaks and crags that have wrecked hundreds of ships in Alaskan waters.

"Nevertheless, the travelers increase in number every season. Last year they were about 50,000, and they will soon be doubled and trebled. The cargoes are worth more from year to year. When the new Government railroad from Seward to Fairbanks is completed there will be a caravan of tourists moving back and forth from Alaska, and the seas must be made more safe in order that the territory may be opened to traffic.

"Much of southwestern and southeastern Alaska is made up of mountainous islands that have rocks of all shapes and sizes. The islands are really the top of mountains half lost in the waters. They rise in spires and cathedrals, some of which are thousands of feet above the water and others hidden beneath it, lying there concealed and ready to rip open the hulls of ships as the iceberg ripped the *Titanic*.

"The extent of the Alaska coast, with its windings, surpasses that of the United States proper. It is greater than that of all our States on the Pacific from Puget Sound to the boundary of Mexico, added to that of our States on the Atlantic, including the Gulf. Nevertheless, not one-half of it has yet been sounded by the Coast-Survey vessels, and more than half of the general coast-line is not marked by lights or by any aids to navigation. As to the rivers, there is not a light of mark on the great winding Yukon except at its mouth, and it is the same of its many navigable tributaries.

"The lighthouse-service of Alaska leaves a great deal to be desired. The first buoy was floated in 1884 and the first light erected ten years later. There are now on the whole Alaskan coast-line only 329 aids to navigation, and these include about 140 lights, of which 28 were established in 1915. There are but few lighthouses, and only three on the main-travel route from Icy Strait to Nome, a distance as far as from New York to London."

The Government is awake to the dangers of Alaskan navigation, and has various projects well under way, including a first-class coast-light on Cape St. Elias. It is building several new vessels for the improvement of the Alaskan waters, including one for the lighthouse-service, and a new Coast-Survey vessel. So far, the Coast Survey has charted only about half of the waters of Alaska. The area to be surveyed is bigger than the State of Texas, and the amount already sounded is only a little larger than the State of Missouri. Mr. Carpenter goes on:

"In the Coast-Survey work it is necessary to ascertain the exact depth and character of every foot of the channel over which the ships are to sail. This is done by dropping heavy pieces of lead, to which piano-wire is attached, down to the bottom. The wire runs around a reel or drum on board ship, and the lead can be drawn up and the exact depth automatically registered.

"The work goes so fast that from ten to twenty soundings are taken in an hour, the lead rising and falling like clockwork. The boat has to stop for two minutes when each sounding is taken. I took out my watch and timed the lead as it rose and fell. It took only one minute and a half to go from the boat to the bed of the sea and back. When it returned it brought with it gravel and shells, showing the character of the bottom of the ocean, 500 feet below. The lead is smeared with grease in order that it may catch the gravel.

"The depths of the ocean vary greatly, and the Coast-Survey ships make many soundings that are 1,000 and upward of feet in depth. They often explore waters a mile deep, and just off the shore of our island of Guam they have made deep-sea soundings as far below the level of the ocean as Mount Everest is high above it. All of the soundings taken have to be corrected for the rise and fall of the tides.

"In the Panhandle, where I now am (I am writing this in Ketchikan), the islands are really half-submerged mountains, and the ships sail in and out above the needle-tipped peaks of a great mountain-chain. These mountains have spires and cathedrals of rock, and in places there are rocky obelisks that rise to the height of the Washington Monument, or higher. When such a shaft comes out on an island it is covered with green and is a delight to the eye of the tourist. When it rises from the bed of the ocean, and its peak is still concealed below the surface, it is the terror of the navigator. It is then one of the deadly swords of old Father Neptune, ready and waiting to cut the heart out of any ship that comes in its path. These rocks are often of such a small area that they escape the soundings of the Coast Survey. They can be detected only by the wire-drag, which, sweeping along at a given depth, is sure to strike against them if they rise above the height at which it is gaged.

"The first wire-drag vessel used in American waters began its work about ten years ago on our Atlantic coast, and the Government surveyors have been working there ever since. In this time they have discovered more than 3,000 rocks with less water over them than shown by the charts, and about 1,000 of those are dangerous to navigation. All were in waters that had been previously charted by the Coast Survey.

"Here in Alaska a large number of pinnacle-rocks have been unearthed by the wire-drag. Capt. John A. Daniels, the engineer with whom I went out this morning, has located twenty-one great stone spires along forty-two miles of this channel and right in the course of the steamers. One of these rocks is of the shape of a pyramid, and it rises from the bottom of the channel to a height of 600 feet, or almost fifty feet above that of the Washington Monument. It comes within seventeen feet of the surface of the water, and is surrounded by deep water on all sides. The channel has been charted by the Coast Survey, but this rock was not marked. If the lead struck the rock it probably slipt off into deep water, at the side, or it may have come in between two soundings and been missed altogether.

"It is interesting to see how the wire-drag works. The chief boat has a windlass operated by the engine. About this windlass is the telephone-wire which is to be let down and stretched across between the boats far below the depths at which ships sail. This wire is several miles in length, and it is run out according to the width of the channel which is to be tested. The wire used here is stretched across a channel up to two miles in width. The horizontal dragging wire is supported by vertical wires which fall from large buoys, and it is held at the proper depths by sinkers and floats. The buoys are really galvanized-iron buckets of perhaps ten gallons' capacity. The buckets are sealed, and, being full of air, they float while supporting the weight of the wire beneath. The floats are of cedar. They look like the rolling-pins with which bread is made. They hang to the wire and aid in keeping it at the right level.

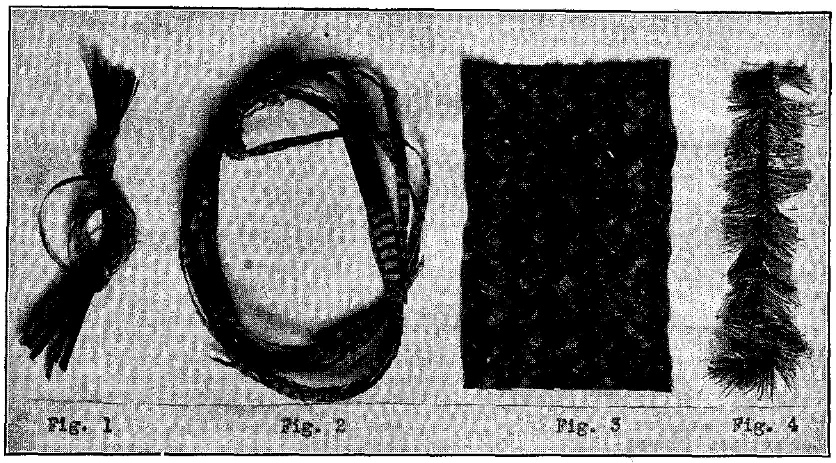
"It takes boats of about 40 horse-power to move this submerged wire through the sea, the average speed of the drag being about a mile and a half per hour. Notwithstanding this, as many as fifteen shoal-spots and rocks are sometimes found in one day.

"When the drag strikes a rock the place is marked and another surveying party develops the area about it. A buoy or float of some kind is then anchored there to show the danger, and a new record is made on the chart.

"Up to the present between one-third and one-half of the main channels of southeastern Alaska have been explored by the wire-drag. The work will be prosecuted steadily, and as fast as the appropriations by Congress will warrant."

ARTIFICIAL STRAW

IMITATION, or artificial, straw is now largely used in the manufacture of millinery braids. So cleverly are the natural straws imitated, according to a writer in *The Textile World Journal* (New York, February 19), that those not actually engaged in the business often find it difficult to distinguish the imitation from the real article. Tussur, or some similar silk, is generally employed:

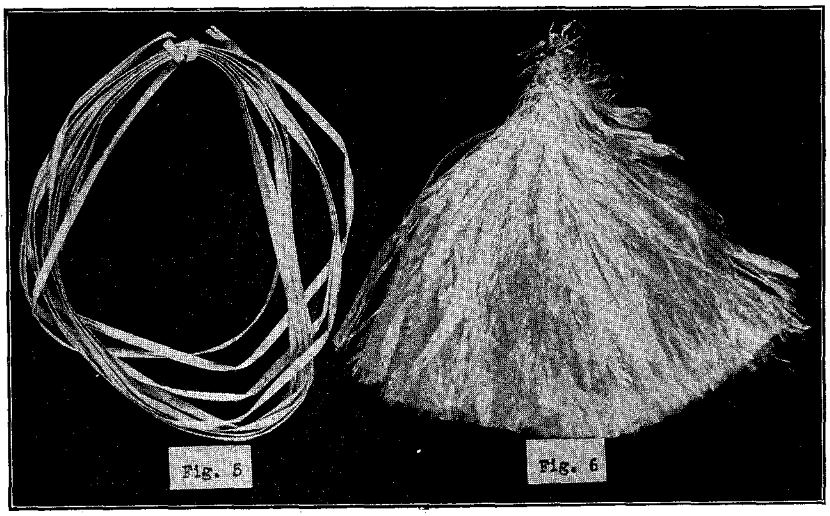


EXAMPLES OF ARTIFICIAL STRAW.

Here we are shown, first, plain straw-ends, artificially made, and then the crimped straw, straw braid, and straw chenille manufactured on an ordinary chenille machine. Tussur silk is used in each case. It is hard to tell the imitation from the real article.

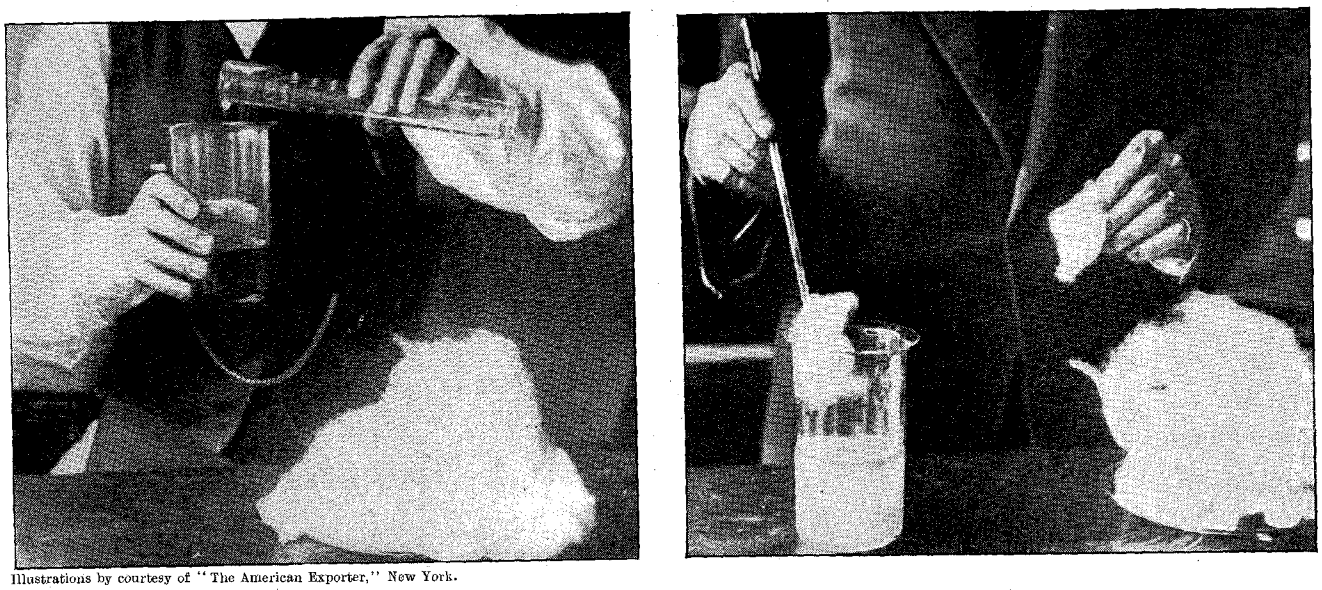
"The method most commonly used is the process whereby the strips of artificial straw are dried in their various widths by cold air. A number of ends of two- or three-thread tussur, according to the width desired, are placed on a jack directly in front of an oblong tank . . . containing water heated by gas or steam, as the case may be. Another tank is located in the first one and holds the gelatin through which the strands of tussur pass. A revolving cylinder keeps the strands of silk immersed in the heated gelatin long enough to saturate them, and as they come out of the gelatin-bath they pass through a pair of revolving rubber-rollers, where all the superfluous liquid-matter is squeezed out. The wet straw is now guided to a pair of drums, one small and one large, where fans are arranged to drive the cold air against the moist straw. The shaft to which the fans are attached revolves much faster than the drum, and the cold air from the blades is sufficient to dry the straw thoroughly.

"The traverse of the drums is so arranged that the strands of straw enter on the right end of the machine, completely encircle the two drums, and gradually work toward the left, where they are attached to a take-up spooler which automatically winds



AN IMITATION BETTER THAN THE ORIGINAL.

Straw made from cotton-fibers is most serviceable. The soft straw of the pompon (Fig. 6) is made by the hot-roller process.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Exporter," New York.

MIXING STRONG NITRIC AND SULFURIC ACIDS FOR COTTON-NITRATION.

PLACING THE COTTON IN THE MIXING ACIDS.

MAKING GUNCOTTON: "THE SLIGHTEST CARELESSNESS MAY LEAD TO A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION."

According to the relative amounts of the acids, the cotton becomes a high and dangerous explosive or a relatively harmless commercial product.

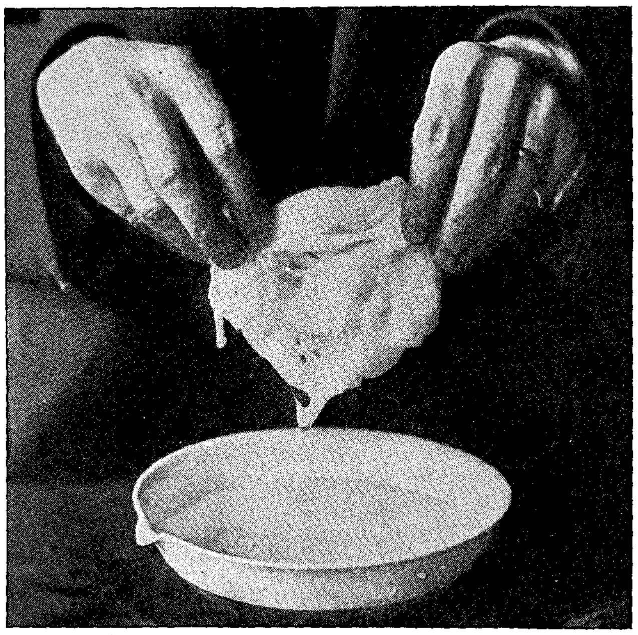
and spools the finished straw that is now ready for use. In some cases a crimping-machine is placed in front of the spooling-machine and the straw is crimped before being spooled, as it is then in a better condition to hold the impression."

"A variety of different qualities of straw can be obtained by clever manipulation."

HOW GUNCOTTON IS MADE

POPULAR INTEREST in explosives of all kinds has been stimulated by the war, and guncotton is now one of the commonest and simplest. It is, moreover, much more than an explosive, as the word is used broadly to denote a whole group of nitrated cottons that find extensive use in the arts of peace as well as in war. "Nitrated" here means combined with nitrogen by treatment with nitric acid. For military purposes, guncotton is employed in two general forms: one, as pure nitrated cotton, and the other as smokeless powder, made by dissolving loose guncotton to form a jelly, which is molded into rods, grains, and other forms for use in artillery and small arms. This information is from an article contributed to *The American Exporter* (New York, February), by Robert F. Fanning, who goes on to say:

"Nitrated cotton for the peaceful arts is not strictly guncotton, but cotton nitrated to a lower degree of nitrogen content, thus permitting the finished product to dissolve in various solvents, such as amyl acetate, and so on, and its mixture with other fluids as will best adapt it to the use intended. Such nitrated cottons are known as soluble cotton, pyroxylin, or collodion cotton, and the solution of such cotton as pyroxylin varnish or zapon varnish. According to the uses to which these varnishes are put, the solvent is mixed so as to give the desired result according to the nature of the article varnished, whether silver-plated ware, bronze ornaments, brasswork, leather of various kinds, textiles, etc.



WASHING GUNCOTTON FREE FROM ACIDS BEFORE DRYING.

An important step in the process.

"To render cotton explosive, it must be treated with nitric acid under suitable conditions, so as to secure the maximum amount of nitration with the least expenditure of acids, and in the shortest possible time. The operations from one stage to another require constant oversight, as the slightest carelessness may lead to the production of a cotton of little use for compounding explosives, or it may lead to a disastrous explosion.

"When guncotton explodes, the entire mass goes off practically at one time—that is, the entire quantity is almost instantly converted into gas, and not as in the case of gunpowder, where the combustion of the charge is progressive.

"The raw material preferably used in the manufacture of guncotton is either clean raw cotton or carded cotton. Other forms of cotton are used, such as cotton-mill waste, but this has certain drawbacks, on account of the mechanical operations necessary to fit it for the chemical treatment."

The cotton must first be thoroughly cleaned and freed from lumps, when it is ready for the nitration. Says the writer:

"Nitration is effected in two ways. The dry cotton is dipt in the acid for a given time, removed, and allowed to drain and then digested; or the cotton is first well packed in the nitrating apparatus, and the acid run on it and allowed to remain in contact for the proper time, then run off, and the washing of the cotton follows in the same apparatus. In this case, the cotton remains stationary while the acid moves; in the former, the cotton moves through the acid.

"The nitrating acid is a mixture of strong nitric acid and sulfuric acid. The relative amounts of the acids in the mixture and the time of duration of treatment of the cotton vary in different plants, but the basic idea is the same: that is, employing such an excess of sulfuric over nitric acid that the nitric will be rendered anhydrous or concentrated, and maintained as such in solution in the sulfuric acid, and that the sulfuric acid shall still be sufficiently strong to absorb and combine with the water produced during the actual formation of the guncotton."

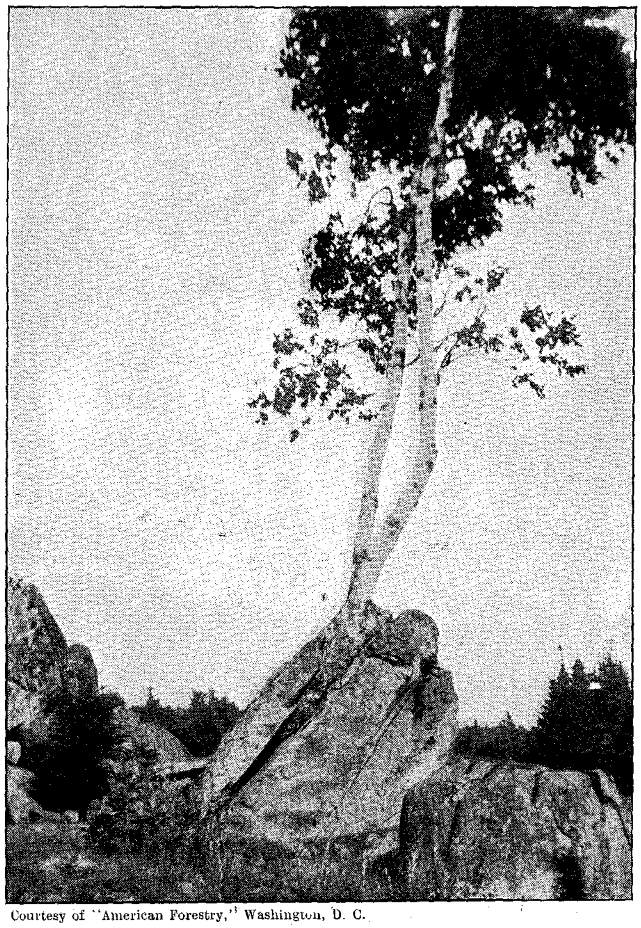
The actual immersion in the mixed acids lasts only a few minutes, but the subsidiary processes may continue the operation of manufacture for several days. "Digestion," during which the acids clinging to the cotton are given full time for the requisite chemical action, may take twenty-four hours. The acid is washed off in immersion-tubs holding 1,000 gallons or more of cold water, and the cotton is then boiled in a soda-solution for eight hours or so. The proper mechanical treatment of the manufactured cotton—shredding, pulping, draining, and pressing—may continue for two days or more. Says Mr. Fanning:

"The principal consideration in the manufacture of guncotton is the control of the strength of the mixed acids. This must be done with the greatest of care, and complete records made of the acids before and after use. The spent acids are, in some instances, fortified with strong acids, and brought to the full working strength for new batches of fresh cotton.

"The nitrogen-test is the most important of the tests made to determine the quality of guncotton. From its result is ascertained the explosive value of the nitrocellulose. Nitrogen is determined by means of a standard nitrometer, an instrument of the greatest value in all explosive-factories for determining the amount of nitrogen in either mixed acids or in guncotton. The amount of nitrogen required in a sample is 12.65 per cent., with a leeway of half of one per cent. above or below.

"When quite dry, guncotton is easily detonated by a blow on an anvil or hard surface. If dry and warm, it is much more sensitive to percussion or friction, and also becomes electrified by friction under those conditions. The amount of contained moisture exerts a considerable effect on its sensitiveness. With about 2 per cent. of moisture it can still be detonated on an anvil, but the action is generally confined to the piece struck. As the quantity of contained water increases, it becomes difficult or even impossible to detonate by an ordinary blow. Compressed guncotton is easily detonated by an initiative detonator such as mercuric fulminate.

"The production of nitrated cottons for the manufacture of collodion, pyroxylin varnishes, celluloid, etc., constitutes a large industry. The main point of difference between the manufacture of guncotton for explosives is in the degree of nitration obtained and in the preliminary treatment of the cotton."



Courtesy of "American Forestry," Washington, D. C.

EVEN MAINE GRANITE YIELDS IN TIME TO THE PERSUASIVE PUSH OF INSISTENT BIRCH-ROOTS.

A BIRCH SPLITS A BOULDER—The roots of plants and trees play an important part in converting rocks into soil, according to a writer in *American Forestry* (Washington, February). He goes on to say:

"All rocks have seams or cracks, or eventually develop them through the action of rain, frost, and sunshine. Into these cracks, however minute, the rootlets of small plants penetrate, carrying with them a little humus, to decay and to be followed by other roots. Moisture follows, which freezes and cracks off small rock-particles, when larger roots find their way in, carrying more dirt. Through the course of many years the crack widens and deepens and becomes filled with drifting dirt, when perhaps a tree-seed blows into it, and then the real process of rock-splitting begins. The expansive force of a tree-root is tremendous, and if the rock has a well-developed seam it is likely to be riven entirely asunder. As the rock breaks and chips and disintegrates, it contributes to the vigor of the plant, since rock-particles contain the elements of plant-food. Some rocks are cracked by roots much more easily than others, yet even granite boulders are sometimes riven by tree-roots where the rock has been seamed and weakened by various disintegrating agents. The photograph shows a granite boulder in Maine being slowly split by a birch-tree."

HOW WE WASTE SAWDUST

THE PRESENT WASTE and possible future utilization of sawdust have been studied by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, where it is found that of the total cut of lumber in the United States 11 per cent., or about 11 billion feet, is wasted yearly in this form. It is estimated that in New York State alone an equivalent of nearly 135 million board-feet of good lumber goes into sawdust every year. This amount of lumber is enough to build at least two thousand good, substantial frame-houses. A recent press-bulletin issued by the college (February 16) gives the following additional information:

"The college believes that a profitable disposal of this and other forms of wood-waste is a very important problem in forest-conservation. It is therefore making extensive investigations to promote the wider and more extensive use of sawdust and other wood-waste. The greater the use of the various forms of wood-waste, which can now be seen everywhere in the woods and in wood-using plants, the more lumber there will be for more profitable uses.

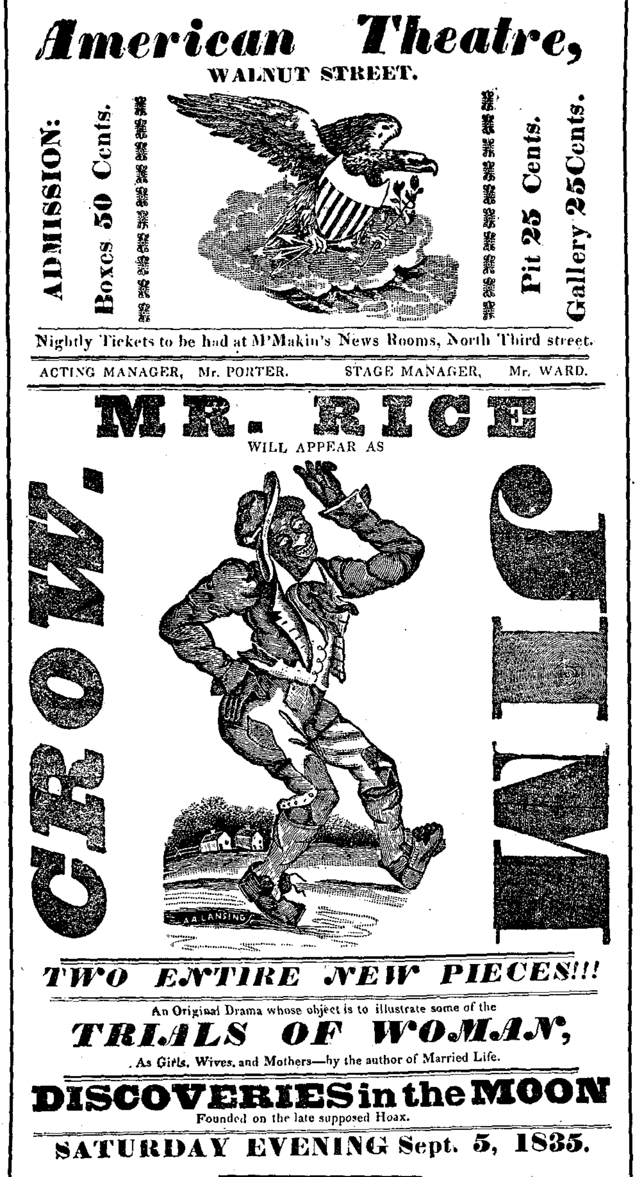
"Up to the present time the College of Forestry finds that in the sawmills sawdust is used to considerable extent for fuel. It must either be mixed with at least 50 per cent. of chips, in order to burn in green condition, or else there must be a strong forced draft. It is becoming increasingly apparent as the result of studies by the college that there is a better use for sawdust than burning it as sawdust or allowing it to lie and rot in great piles wherever a sawmill has been operated. It has been found that as wood is a poor conductor of heat, sawdust can be used very largely for packing ice, and large quantities are used annually. Sawdust has many interesting special uses. In a dry state it is sometimes mixed with wood-flour and various chemicals to form an artificial flooring, which is an excellent substitute for linoleum.

"Wood-flour, which is coming into wider use every day, is made by grinding dry sawdust in the same way that grain was ground formerly in the old-fashioned mills. It is in special demand at the present time in ammunition-factories as an absorbent in preparing dynamite for use. Chemically bleached wood-flour has recently come into use in making wood-stucco, molding, etc. Mixed with certain oils, some forms of sawdust and wood-flour are used for floor-polishing materials."

LETTERS - AND - ART

OUR HUMBLE DRAMATIC ORIGINS

SOME OF THE DESPISED and forgotten forebears of our stage, like "Jim Crow" Rice, Charles Christy, and Dan Emmett, are revived for a word of praise by Mr. W. P. Eaton, who would award them honors over Edwin Booth, or Augustin Daly, or Lester Wallack for their influence on the American drama. What did these latter big-wigs do other than to bring pleasure to their immediate adherents, "to keep alive the classics," and to "preserve the traditions of fine acting"? Mr. Eaton asks what they did toward giving America a drama of its own, and, with the negative reply, draws the lesson that "the humblest stage entertainment, if it be native in origin and close to the observed conditions of the spectators' lives, holds more promise of a native theatrical art than any importation or copy, however fine, can do." The immensely popular plays of G. M. Cohan, or George Ade's "College Widow," or "The County Chairman," or Megrue's "It Pays to Advertise," it is shown by Mr. Eaton in the Boston *Transcript*, came from no exalted source such as the repertory of Edwin Booth, or Augustin Daly, or the Boston Museum Stock Company. On the other hand:



American Theatre,
WALNUT STREET.

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Nightly Tickets to be had at M'Makin's News Rooms, North Third street.

ACTING MANAGER, Mr. PORTER. STAGE MANAGER, Mr. WARD.

MR. RICE
WILL APPEAR AS
JIM CROW.

TWO ENTIRE NEW PIECES!!!

An Original Drama whose object is to illustrate some of the
TRIALS OF WOMAN,
As Girls, Wives, and Mothers—by the author of Married Life.

DISCOVERIES in the MOON
Founded on the late supposed Hoax.

SATURDAY EVENING Sept. 5, 1835.

THE FATHER OF AMERICAN MINSTRELSY.

"Jim Crow" Rice executing his dance to the doggerel: "Twist about, turn about, do just so; every time you turn about you jump, Jim Crow." Part of an old Philadelphia play-bill.

"They came from the burlesques of Harrigan and Hart, the farces of Hoyt; and the works of Harrigan and Hart, as well as of Hoyt, came in turn from John Brougham's old Lyceum, from the popular fun-making of the day. Even as far back as 1829, a burlesque of 'The Tarantula' was produced in New York, called 'La Mosquito,' and the scene was laid in Hoboken! The 'Jersey Eagle' and the town of Hoboken are still standard jokes on our stage. Out of such intimate and popular fooling grew the touch-and-go dialog, the up-to-the-minute slang, the unflagging superficial realism of the modern American farce, as practised by Cohan and his disciples—a type of play perhaps the most distinctive we have yet evolved.

"There are other elements in it, too, no doubt, and especially there are other elements in such comedies as those by Mr. Ade and Booth Tarkington. But they, also, are elements we find not in the repertory of our great stock companies or our star tragedians of the palmy days, but in the rough, caricatured studies of American types like *Colonel Sellers* and *Judge Bardwell Slote* and *Solon Shingle*. Ben Woolf, of Boston, wrote 'The Mighty Dollar,' and Billie Florence played the vulgar, grafting, likable old Judge. Mark Twain invented *Colonel Sellers*. They were homely plays, and no doubt owed their success almost entirely to the leading actors, or the skill, especially, with which these actors mimicked recognizable American types.

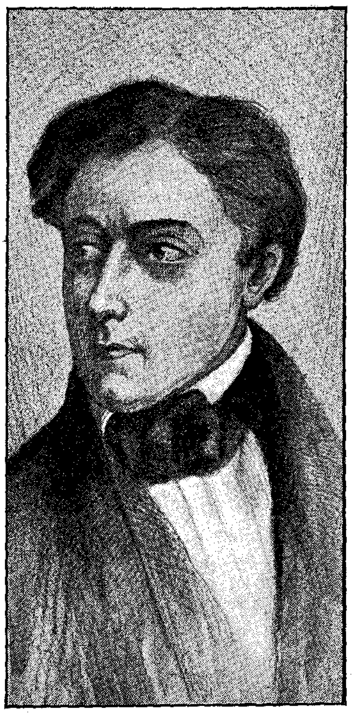
"And 'The County Chairman' is a child of this sort of drama, not of 'The Country Girl' or 'Richelieu'; and *Brother Jimmy*, with his schemes, in 'Bought and Paid For,' is the modern urban equivalent for *Colonel Sellers* and his schemes. The main theme of 'Bought and Paid For' (the 'punch' of the play) came from Pinero, or Sudermann, or whom you will. But *Brother Jimmy*, who was the feature the audiences best loved, who kept the play popular, was a typical American product, and he stemmed from *Colonel Sellers*."

Mr. Eaton next turns to the dead art of negro minstrelsy and what it has given of permanent worth to our stage:

"In our more sophisticated age, the inability of the minstrel entertainment to carry a plot, the inevitable monotony of it, and the absence of women and sex-interest have doomed the black-faced circle. The first organized band of minstrels was formed by Dan Emmett, in 1842, but long before that actors had 'blacked up,' even Edwin Forrest and 'Jim Crow' Rice had made himself famous. Accounts seem to differ as to the exact city where Rice got his idea, the majority inclining to Louisville. And there is no doubt whatever that he evolved his characteristic song and dance from watching a real darky, down in a livery-stable yard behind his hotel, and that the 'whirlwind success' of his act (which seems to have been put on between the play and the after-piece in the regular theaters) was due to the delighted recognition by the public of the truth of his mimicry, and the pleasure they found in discovering that something so near home could be quaint and charming and even musical. It seems to me that Thomas D. Rice deserves considerably more fame in American stage-annals than he has so far been accorded. He applied his powers of observation to the life under his nose, and he made what he saw into popular entertainment. That he also, in a sense, is responsible for Irving Berlin and modern 'rag-time' shouldn't be held so severely against him!

"Not only did negro minstrelsy in the next few decades sweep our stage, but it gave birth to the best music America has yet produced—or, at any rate, if you object to so sweeping a statement, to the most characteristic music—the songs of Stephen Foster. 'Dixie,' too, was a minstrel song. But 'Old Folks at Home,' 'My Old Kentucky Home,' and those other melodies of Foster, which are not only enshrined in the American heart but have gone around the globe and found lodging in the heart of a Percy Grainger in far Australia, were the gems of American minstrelsy. They were not born of any attempt to create 'grand' opera. They were not sung in aristocratic theaters, by expensive singers, as adornments to plays of great literary value. They were written for, and sung by, the negro minstrels, playing to the crowds. They were the most democratic of songs; they came from the popular entertainment of the crowd, rich in local color, with all the tang of homely local flavor.

"Negro minstrelsy is dead, and there doesn't seem to be the remotest chance of reviving it, tho its jokes go marching on. But who is bold enough to say that the distinctive American flavor which characterized it, the intimacy of the jests and repartee, the turning of all hearts toward homely American scenes in the songs, in mimicry of types we all knew, were not in a very considerable measure responsible for the slowly growing demand for native stage-entertainment in the higher branches? The chances certainly are that the American drama to-day owes more to Christy and Emmett than it owes to Lester Wallack and Augustin Daly—tho it be rank heresy to say so on the eve of William Winter's eightieth birthday-celebration."



THOMAS D. RICE,

Held "responsible for Irving Berlin and modern rag-time."

Neither will Mr. Eaton have it that men like William Vaughn Moody and Clyde Fitch were gifts clear out of the blue, tho few critics have taken pains to study up their origins:

"When 'The Great Divide' was produced, a decade ago, the critics were too much taken off their feet by the splendid literary artistry of it to inquire much into origins. Here was an American play, on an American theme, written by a man with a philosophy and a nervous, closely wrought, imaginative, glowing prose style—and that was enough. But it seems to me that in the past week I have been stumbling on previsions of 'The Great Divide' again and again—not in the repertory of Daly's or Wallack's or the Boston Museum, but among the unsophisticated, and, so far as I can gather, for the most part, tawdry 'frontier plays' which used to be carried up and down the country. There was a frontier play acted by the elder Hackett as early as 1830. At a later period, to be sure, in 1871, Daly did put on a play called 'Horizon,' which, like his early 'Under the Gas Lights,' attempted an American setting and American characters, tho using them chiefly for spectacular melodrama. John R. Mortimer played the part of a gambler (suggested, evidently, by Bret Harte's *Oakhurst*) in a manner that contemporary descriptions make us believe must have closely resembled Frank Keenan's performance in 'The Girl of the Golden West.' Mr. Daly, however, dropt this sort of thing very speedily for the easier adaptations from the German and French and the more aristocratic classics. It is more in Frank Murdock's play of 'Davy Crockett,' acted by Frank Mayo, that one finds 'The Great Divide' previsioned. At first blush no two plays could seem further apart—the one an idyll, the other a tense drama of spiritual conflict. Indeed, the plot of 'Davy Crockett' is nothing more than the story of 'Lochinvar.' Nevertheless, the two plays are kin in this, that they were inspired by the contrast between the frontier and the older civilization of the East, between the free, direct reaction of the frontiersman and the man of inhibitions and customs which cramp the soul of the sophisticated child of the older order. And Murdock's play was never appreciated by metropolitan audiences. There was no sensationalism in it. So far as it was appreciated, it found favor among the humbler audiences on tour, who were themselves nearer to an understanding of the frontier mind, or more satisfied with a direct and simple story.

"Of course, Mrs. Mowatt's 'Fashion,' produced in 1845 and always heralded as 'the first American society play,' was technically a poor enough affair; the characterization was caricature; and the scheme of the comedy was plainly enough copied from English models, just as early American poetry was copied from Pope. But tho 'Fashion' was very far from being a second 'School for Scandal' (as it was touted as being), and Edgar Allan Poe was quite right when he said that 'it resembled "The School for Scandal" as the shell resembles the living locust,' and added that in reality no such people existed in New York as the characters in this play; nevertheless we respect more to-day the untutored verdict of the crowd which rejoiced in these characters from Canal Street, in the triumph of American democracy over snobbishness, more than we respect the criticism of Poe, because Poe failed utterly to realize the importance to us of dramas about ourselves. It was not the verdict of the literary aristocrat, but of the populace, which looked forward to Clyde Fitch and 'The New York Idea.' Olive Logan's 'Newport' and certain social comedies by George Fawcett were mounted by Mr. Daly in the late seventies and early eighties. The native society-drama was gaining a little caste. But they speedily disappeared from the repertory. In fairness, we ought to suggest the possibility that native authors, then, as now, preferred the higher royalties accruing from an uninterrupted season. That could not affect Mr. Daly himself, however, who went cheerfully on producing adaptations from the French and German, which as the native drama waxed in skill naturally seemed more and more foreign to us, by contrast."

THE OVERPAID OPERA-SINGER

CHICAGO'S OPERA-SEASON has ended in a way that is becoming conventional for opera-seasons outside the favored center of New York. There is a deficit of $98,000. This might in human reason be taken as the death-knell of opera in Chicago, but any one who thinks so is far beside the mark. Indeed, there are abroad rumors of rival opera companies for next season, and the losses of the present do not, as the Chicago *Daily News* points out, either lift the general public from their apathy or the "underwriters" from their devotion to this ruinous cause. The "benefited public" shows no sign of holding a mass-meeting and assuming this financial burden, nor do the small class who pay the bills "appear to be worried by the outcome." Such a state of affairs leads *The News* to these reflections on the anomalous position of musicians, particularly those possessing grand-opera voices:

"The old charge that the public does not appreciate good music does not hold good in this instance. In spite of uncertain times and general high prices, the public patronizes grand opera with commendable generosity and usually applauds at the right places. But its contributions do not, and, if history is to be believed, seldom or never did pay the expenses of a grand-opera season of any special range and magnitude. There are several reasons for this.

"In the first place, Music, heavenly maid, tho the youngest of the arts, appears to be especially adept in getting the money. Artists of other kinds, except in rare instances, have not been able to convince the public or any wealthy group of patrons that enormous salaries were necessary for them in order that they might produce their specialties. One seldom, if ever, hears of an association of wealthy people so eager to give the public a glimpse of higher things that it will guarantee colossal expenses in connection with an exhibition of painting and sculpture. The average artist outside the realm of music regards pecuniary returns as a means to art, but the operatic star appears to regard art as a means to pecuniary returns.

"Undoubtedly the public appreciates good music. Left to itself, however, it would pay the musicians merely their demand-value. Without the underwriters the musicians presumably would willingly accept these legitimate returns. We have had in this country good opera, classic opera, adequately produced and well sung, for prices as low as $1 for the best seats, altho the higher-priced celebrities did not appear in the productions, nor were they missed. If the wealthy, disinterested, and philanthropic persons who underwrite *opéra de luxe* would decline henceforth to underwrite that kind, here or elsewhere, grand opera would speedily fall into its natural place as a mass rather than a class institution and would live on its merits as other arts do."

FRENCH SOLDIER-SLANG

THE *ARGOT* of the soldier—particularly the French soldier—is growing apace. Some new terms employed by men in the trenches have already come under our notice, but a writer in the London *Evening Standard* gives the fullest list we have yet seen. The number of slang-terms and phrases born of the war in current use among the British troops is less than might have been expected, observes the writer. Some of these recorded are directly traceable to contact with the Indian soldier, "such as '*Blighty*,' for England; 'let's have a *dekko*,' let me look; '*pukka*,' all right; '*char*,' tea; '*chel-lo!*' get out of the way; '*jildi!*' hurry!" One phrase of mysterious origin is "To go West," meaning to die or to be dismissed from a job as incompetent. Some onomatopœic labels for enemy projectiles are "Whizz-bang" and "Crumps." Then "there is the famous 'Archibald' for the antiaircraft gun," which probably arises, we are told, "from derision at the furiously multiplied and usually futile efforts of those weapons. 'Archibald! Certainly not!'"

The national French genius for expression, the writer goes on to say, has adapted itself quickly to the new things it had to talk and write about. He begins with the hated appellation given to the enemy, all the more hated, it appears, because nobody knows just what it means; so it may mean anything. We read:

"The variety and color of the French soldier's slang are amazing. He has instinctively found the right word, albeit often a new one.

"His greatest achievement, of course, is the word *Boche*, which is now classic, and which the Germans themselves have gravely decided, after a trial by court martial, to be expressive of derision and contempt. This was a 'low' name for the Hun among the Parisians before the war, and was considered unfit for polite ears. From the very beginning it was unanimously used in all classes. Apparently it is a 'back-slang' corruption of '*Schwob*,' the Alsatian slang-term for his German master. There was an old variation, '*Alboche*'—which may be 'back-slang' for '*Schwalbe.*'

"In contrast to this is the ever-glorious '*poilu*,' the affectionate name given to the hard-prest 'hairy' warriors of the early days, who had no leisure for visits to the barber.

"Equally well-known is the contemptuous '*embusqué*,' 'the ambushed one,' he who lurks in some safe job behind the firing-line or manages by influence to be retained at the regimental depot. In the mouth of a Frenchwoman whose loved ones make a barrier of their bodies between her and the barbarians it has an especially bitter utterance."

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

John T. Raymond mimicking in *Colonel Sellers* a recognizable American type. It was the great success of his career.

Such words as these belong to the whole nation, it is pointed out, while many new-coined phrases like the following are exclusively the soldier's:

"The British Tommy has no pet name for his bayonet, despite his affection for the weapon. The *poilu* calls it lovingly and with grim humor 'Rosalie,' and, in a sterner mood when there is work to be done, his '*aiguille à tricoter*,' his 'knitting-needle.' He also calls it his '*tourne-broche*,' his 'roasting-spit.' The verb which expresses his use of it is '*zigouiller*,' the sound of which is sufficiently explanatory.

"His rifle is a '*flingot*'; his knapsack, ironically, is an '*armoire à glace*,' and also a '*bardin*,' this last word picked up from the African soldiers. The bullets he fires are '*marrons*' or '*pruneaux*'—'chestnuts' or 'plums.' His clothes, speaking generally, he calls his '*fringues*.' His *képi* or cap he calls his '*pot-de-fleurs*,' his 'flower-pot.' His tunic is a '*liquette*,' his trousers a '*grimpant*' or a '*falzar*,' his shoes are '*croquenots*.' The regimental tailors who endeavor to keep his outfit in a state of repair are '*pique-pouces*,' or 'prick-thumbs.'

"For the different parts of his body which he exposes to the enemy's desire to hurt he has various names, some of which are only comprehensible to the initiated. Thus, while '*citron*' for 'head' is not very far-fetched, '*guibolle*' for 'leg' is of mysterious etymology. Another word for 'legs' is '*gambettes*,' which probably comes from the Italian border, but the phrase '*tricoter les gambettes*,' to 'knit one's legs,' is an original and picturesque way of saying that one runs. His hand is a '*battoir*,' apparently from the expression '*battre les mains*,' to clap one's hands, and calls up a vision of cold nights in the trenches. His stomach is a '*bide*,' which possibly has reference to '*bidon*,' a spirit-flask. His hair is '*les tifs*.' His feet, '*les tartines*.'

"The British Tommy's 'bully' is '*singe*' (monkey) to his French comrade. The coffee, which is such an important part of his diet, is '*jus*,' or juice. A bad soup he calls, much in the British way, 'dishwater' ('*lavasse*'). A really good meal is a '*frichti*.' The cigaret he smokes after it is a '*chibiche*.' The cook who prepares it is a '*cuistot*.'

"The infantryman is termed a '*fantaboche*,' or a '*biffin*.' The gunner rejoices under the name of '*artiflot*,' for with his '*soixante-quinzes*' (they are never called by any other name) he is the most popular man in the Army. The French equivalent to our A. S. C. man is called a '*tringlot*.'

"The colonel is a '*colon*' or '*colo*.' The captain a '*capiston*.' The French quartermaster-sergeant in charge of a store of clothing is unkindly termed a '*garde-punaises*.'

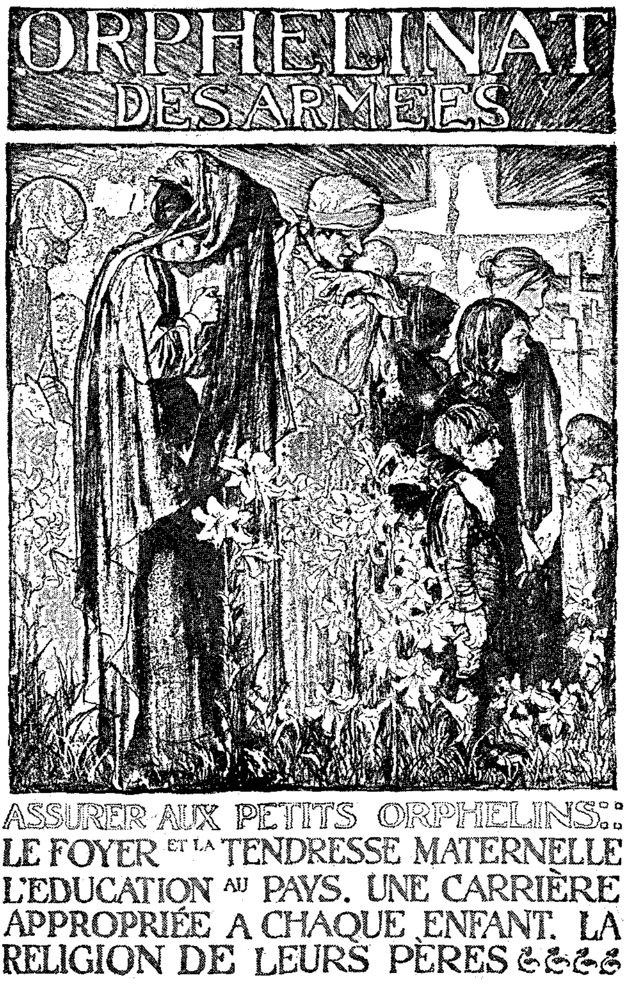
"To be wounded is to be '*amoché*,' to die is '*clamser*' or '*claquer*,' the hospital to which he is carried is the '*hosteau*,' and the eventual convalescence is his '*convalo*.'

"The woman he loves is his '*poule*,' and the great event which allows him to return to her is the '*perme*,' the '*permission de huit jours*,' a wise measure which has given to many thousands of tortured, weary human hearts a brief space of intense happiness. Of all the words and phrases coined in the fire of this year of torment none will be more affectionately remembered than '*la perme*,' unless it be '*Grand-père*,' the beloved General Joffre, ever solicitous for the welfare of his soldier lads, who granted it."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

SAVING THE CHILDREN FOR FRANCE

FRENCH FORESIGHT does not blink the fact that the war will leave at least 300,000 orphaned children for whom the State must make provision in order that the nation itself may survive. For the future of France is in its children, most of the young manhood having been sacrificed on the battle-field of the early days of fighting. The society of rescue is called the *Orphelinat des Armées*—known here as the Fatherless Children of France—and has as its sponsors some of the most responsible men of the French Republic. The claims of this society are being presented in this country by two British women, Miss Schofield and Miss Fells, who in their efforts for a sister nation represent the new *entente* that exists between Britain and France. The plan of this organization, as outlined in the New York *Tribune*, is that the children shall remain with their mothers, and, as far as possible, in the same homes they have heretofore occupied. We read:


ORPHELINAT
DES ARMÉES
ASSURER AUX PETITS ORPHELINS:
LE FOYER ET LA TENDRESSE MATERNELLE
L'EDUCATION AU PAYS. UNE CARRIÈRE
APPROPRIÉE A CHAQUE ENFANT. LA
RELIGION DE LEURS PÈRES

FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN OF FRANCE.

The poster declares that the object of the society is "to secure for the orphan a home and education under its mother's care, a career suitable to its nature, and training in the religion of its father."

"The frugality of French wives, it is argued, will make it possible for them to rear their children more cheaply than could be done even in big orphan institutions. Moreover, they will have the advantage of the care of their own mothers and the traditions that cluster about their own homes.

"Altho the French Government is planning to make an appropriation to aid in the support of these half-orphans, it is estimated that ten cents a day in addition to this sum will enable the organization to educate the children and fit them for any profession or trade they may wish to take up. A guaranty of this sum for two years—or $73—is said to be all that is necessary to insure such an education and proper rearing to one of the orphans."

An American committee having such names as Joseph H. Choate, Myron T. Herrick, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Bishop Rhinelander, has been formed, and New York is in the process of organizing at least three large entertainments in aid of this charity. J. P. Morgan & Co. are the custodians of the funds, to which any contributions may be sent.

One novel feature of this charity is the system of personal relations that has been worked out to give contributors to the fund a closer interest in objects of their charity. For those who wish it, the name and address of an orphaned child will be given and communications can be opened direct between them, thus insuring the continuance of the donor's interest. The New York *World* gives an account of a group of New York artists who have undertaken for one orphaned French boy, and how the idea has been taken up by others:

"Just as soon as we planned our group and people heard of it they wrote asking how they could get a war-baby to care for, too. One woman in Pittsburg said she didn't ask for a pretty child, but some little unwanted one.

"You see, so many want to help and don't know how, and here is something so personal and tangible and appealing, and yet it costs so little that a group can be started anywhere. Some girls in one of the big department stores are forming one. They say they would like the child of some worker in the big Parisian stores. Even little school-children want to form, each giving ten cents a month. The beauty of it all to me is that every one can help.

"It isn't for those who are able to volunteer their services in the actual work over there, or those who can sign an ample check. Just a check won't make a godmother. You must give love and sympathy and deep personal interest. The child must feel that—that big, strong bond of love. He or she must feel that even while the ocean lies between, they are constantly interested in whatever befalls their little charge. 'Godmother will be so pleased,' it must think."

The idea is new in this country; but in Paris, we are told, every woman, almost, considers it her duty to be godmother to either a war-orphan or a wounded soldier. The New York *Evening Sun* repeats the story, giving the name of another agency through which relief will reach the same objects of need:

"Being a godmother means merely providing for the material welfare of a child, and it takes a smaller sum than one would suppose because of the careful planning of the French National Association for the Protection of the Families of Soldiers Who Died for Their Country. That child is made known to his godmothers through a photograph and the sending of his full story through letters from the child himself, or his guardians if he is too young to write. He becomes a definite, real little boy and girl, even tho he is away off in France, a link cementing the bond of good feeling between the two countries.

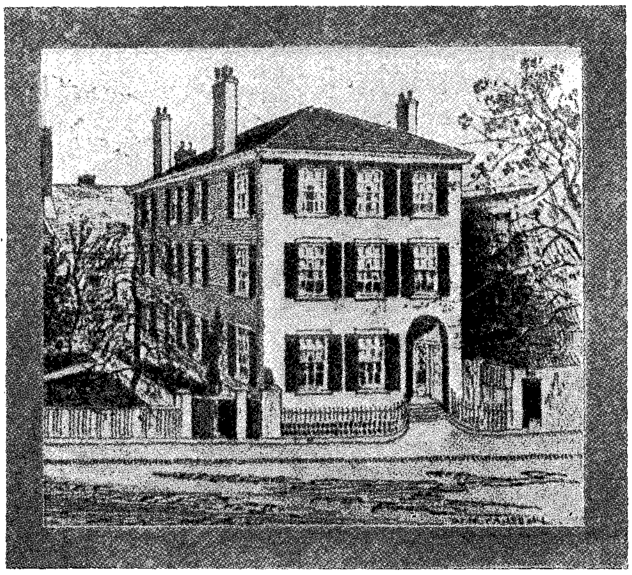
"The machinery of operating is simple. The association for the families of soldiers is represented in this country just now by Mrs. Otis A. Mygatt, who with Mme. Waddington, wife of the distinguished French statesman, has operated the *Holophane Ouvroir* in Paris, one of the most efficient and far-reaching of the works of war established in Paris, the only strictly American *ouvroir*. Mrs. Mygatt is the official representative of the association, which has been organized by some of the leading men and women of France.

"The chairman of the godmothers sends the money for the care of a little '*frère*' or '*sœur de guerre*' to the Holophane Personal Relief Fund, 156 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, which is a sort of clearing-house between America and France for any kind of war-relief. The money can be sent directly through J. P. Morgan & Co. once or twice a year as the group chooses, and it is turned over through the association to the mother or the family that takes care of the child. And to the godmothers comes back the direct word of the child of their adoption."

FIFTY YEARS OF "SERVICE AND SISTERHOOD"

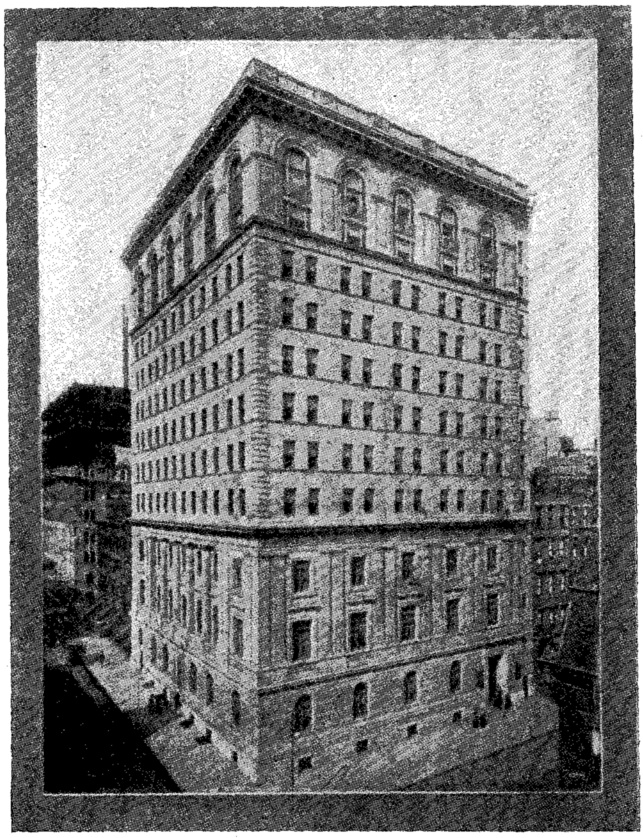
SERVICE AND SISTERHOOD, says a writer in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), are the key-words by which the fifty-year history of the Young Women's Christian Association may be unlocked "and by which all the complicated machinery and equipment of to-day can be explained." The Association's success in living up to these twin basic ideals is freely acknowledged in the congratulatory editorials of the secular and religious press during the weeks of its golden jubilee. The Y. W. C. A. stands to-day, affirms the Atlanta *Constitution*, "one of the important institutions which the country could least afford to lose." The fifty years between March 3, 1866, and March 3, 1916, declares the enthusiastic editor of *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago), "have spanned an almost immeasurable philanthropy of Christian helpfulness, singularly gracious and admirable in representing the sister-feeling of Christian women for the youth of their sex."

The foundation of the Y. W. C. A. came as one of the results of the great religious revival of 1857-1858, writes Edith Terry Bremer, in *The Standard*, and of the prominent part played therein by women. The editor of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* sees a natural origin of the Y. W. C. A. and kindred organizations in the pressing demand for them, since "half a century ago the Civil War had left countless thousands of women—young, old, and in childhood—without the natural protectors who had hitherto shielded them." Religious and economic motives have both played their part in the development of the association since the thirty women met in the home of Mrs. Henry F. Durant, in Boston, and organized a society for "the temporal, moral, and religious welfare of young women who are dependent on their own exertions for support." Mrs. Durant, also cofounder of Wellesley College, was the first President. The home of the Y. W. C. A., as a writer in *Zion's Herald* notes, was in two rooms in the Boston building, pictured herewith: "Here the girls came for sympathy and counsel concerning positions and homes, which were freely given. Light drinks and luncheons were served in the rooms, which were open day and evening, except Sunday."



THE CRADLE OF THE Y. W. C. A.

In rooms in this Boston house the first Y. W. C. A. center was organized in 1866.



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE Y. W. C. A.

In this new New York building—fifty years' advance from humble beginnings—administrative labor is carried on "with a thoroughness that the greatest commercial organizations do no more than rival."

For the first decade, writes Elizabeth Wilson, author of "Fifty Years of Association Work Among Young Women," in *The Christian Advocate*, "it was women working for girls."

"Then it was young women in the colleges meeting for prayer and expression of growing Christian living, holding meetings in which an invitation was given to other young women to accept Christ as Savior and Master. Then these young women had gone home from college, forming associations which, as they said, 'will give us what the young men have in the Young Men's Christian Association.' Now it is great organizations, numbering as many as six thousand in Germantown, Pa., for example, where older and younger women, girls from homes and school, throng in and out for spiritual and secular purposes, and by their united efforts become a force in the individual lives and in the community. . . . . .

"The interpretation of a young woman's temporal, moral, and religious needs varies with each decade. In the '70's it was necessary for the associations to rent sewing-machines which members might use, or to have free classes in operating sewing-machines, since machine-stitching had superseded the hand-sewing of the great army of seamstresses; telegraphy was introduced into the Philadelphia Association, when it was supposed that that would be the coming occupation for women; and New York City taught phonography and typewriting even when it had to be explained to the public that some preferred typewriting to handwriting.

"The National Board has been reaching out into the small town and country sections and cooperating with the country church leaders, the experts from agricultural colleges, and the Federal and State governments. In the college field there is specialization also; for example, a graduate of De Pauw University, Miss Oolooah Burner, is distinctly concerned with the development of the associations in church schools, and frequently takes part in the evangelical services conducted under the college boards.

> "The colored associations in various States have also a special secretary, who counts more than fifty student associations of negro young women in her parish."

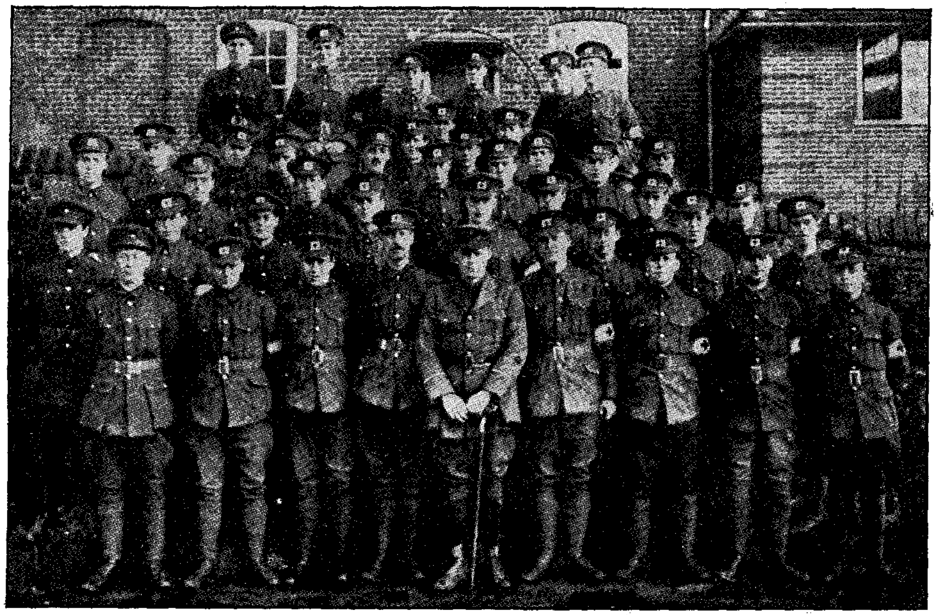
Miss Wilson reminds us that more than a million and a half of people went in and out of the Y. W. C. A. headquarters on the San Francisco Fair Grounds, or came "for some form of help or fellowship to the club-house on the zone, open only to Exposition employees, or even left their children in safe hands in the day nursery which the management insisted upon the association opening. The vesper service held on the association-building portico on Sunday afternoon was the only stated religious service on the grounds, and bishops of our Church as well as leading clergymen of other denominations took part in this sowing of the seed beside all waters." And after calling attention to the series of rallies held in February and the great jubilee services on the 3d of March, this writer concludes by setting down these striking contrasts for *Christian Advocate* readers:

> "1866: Thirty members formed the first Young Women's Christian Association.
>
> "1916: There are 350,000 members in 245 city, 721 student, and 15 county associations.
>
> "1866: In the first rooms the religious meetings, educational classes, and employment bureaus were started.
>
> "At the present time 48,000 in Bible study, 23,000 in mission study, 45,000 in educational classes, and 50,000 placements in employment-bureaus.
>
> "In 1872 Hartford dedicated the first building erected distinctly for a Young Women's Christian Association. There are now 189 buildings owned by associations in the national movement, valued at nine million dollars.
>
> "In 1877 a boarder in the Boston home taught calisthenics. To-day there are 58,000 in classes in the department of physical education and hygiene, with 197 gymnasiums.
>
> "In 1866 Poughkeepsie started a girls' branch. Now 138 associations have a membership of 18,000 girls.
>
> "In 1894 Agnes Gale Hill was sent as a first foreign secretary to India. The National Board has now thirty-eight secretaries in India, China, Japan, South America, and Turkey."

The most notable outgrowths of the association's more "practical" work, in the opinion of *The Continent*, "are the 'travelers' aid,' to which many lonely young women venturing forth in the world have owed invaluable protection; the industrial work, which makes manifest to thousands of young working-girls a common plane of Christian womanhood far superior to considerations of social position; and the work among immigrant girls, which is doubtless, on the whole, the most perfectly organized social service in the whole land."

QUAKERS AT RED-CROSS WORK

THE QUAKER SOLDIERS of England are illustrating the reason Ruskin once gave why humanity loves to honor the man under arms: "Not because he goes forth to slay, but to be slain." Some, indeed, even of those whose faith contains a prohibition of killing are actually in the fighting ranks, but the majority are attached to the ambulance corps of the Red Cross. "Over against their conscientious objection to war," says *The Christian Work* (New York), "arise instincts of patriotism, of defense; and their consciences are thus between conflicting senses of duty." The Friends' Ambulance Unit was organized by Philip J. Baker, son of J. Allen Baker, M.P., president of the World's Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches. His chief helpers are his wife and three brothers, with George M. Trevelyan, the writer, who became commandant, with Philip Baker as adjutant, and Mrs. Baker as head matron of the hospital section. We read:


QUAKERS READY TO RISK DEATH UNDER THE RED CROSS.

This ambulance-train, just ready for France, is entirely composed of Quakers, whose religion is against killing in battle, but not opposed to succoring the wounded.

> "The work of the Friends' Unit has become one of the institutions of the European War. It has secured the confidence and commendation of the military authorities of three countries, both in the field and at home. And it has gained its unique position among voluntary units by none of the usual social or influential channels. It has been assisted by no decorative or sensational personalities. It has hardly been mentioned in the press. On the contrary, it has had to make its way against the inevitable military understanding of principles such as prevent a large and conspicuous collection of strong young men from enlisting; against the jealousies of more socially prominent, but less well-organized units; against the cold-shouldering and suspicion which must always surround the efforts of any non-military and philanthropic undertaking, strong enough to force its way into the atmosphere of fear, death, and necessary disregard of individual suffering such as characterize a war-zone, where civilization is dead, every motive is suspect, and men are but cunning to kill."

The work done by the Quakers in the Red Cross is one of constant danger, involving the driving of cars over precipitous mountain roads by night, without light, running the gantlet of shell-fire, sometimes with disaster, altho thus far they have wonderfully escaped any serious loss. Also—

> "In addition to the work of gathering up the wounded from the field, their care in the hospitals, and the clothing and housing of refugees, provision is also made for religious service and spiritual ministration. The staff at Dunkirk now consists of about 500 trained men and forty women. There is a large fleet of motor-ambulances and two ambulance-trains. There are seven hospitals. The newer Italian Unit is also assuming large proportions. Thus have our brethren, the Quakers of England, entered the war, not to take a single human life, but to save, and have vindicated their self-sacrificing sense of patriotic duty without violating their consciences or their religious faith."

NATION-WIDE PRESS-POLL ON THE SIZE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

(*Continued from page 624.*)

thought of the nation can provide. And tho it indorses the Administration's program for the Army and Navy, the Middletown *New Era* has some qualms about militarism if they should become too large.

Maryland

The Annapolis *Capital* speaks for a navy personnel of about 80,000 men and officers and an army of not less than 120,000 men as "absolutely necessary for the protection of the country." This journal has no fear of militarism, nor has the Baltimore *News*, which sizes up the whole problem as follows:

"We are not prepared to say how large an army or navy the country needs. We believe the country is in favor of what is termed 'reasonable preparedness,' but it is waiting for experts to tell it what that is. The danger now is that, in the confusion of counsel between those demanding a navy large enough to lick all creation, shore-defenses capable of standing off anybody, and an army on top of this big enough to throw any Continental Power into the sea, the whole question will be postponed. Our hope and plea are, however, that as the matter is thrashed out in Congress, some common ground will be reached by those to whom the people have the right to look for guidance. In this event, we feel quite certain popular support, sufficient to put the program through, will be forthcoming."

Virginia

The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* advocates "a regular army of not less than 180,000 men of all arms, exclusive of the State forces of volunteer militia," and believes in the gradual organization of a reserve of not less than a million. It would have our Navy rank second in the world, because "the building of the Panama Canal and flinging our flag over outposts in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean would necessitate in case of war with any maritime Power a distribution of our fleet not previously contemplated. Our program of construction should keep abreast of that of Germany and keep well ahead of that of Japan." On the subject of militarism we read that the danger is that between "the sickly sentimentalism of the Millennialists and the efforts of political demagogs to make a football of this vital issue, preparedness will be robbed of the fair proportions which the trained intelligence and robust patriotism of the country demand." In this connection the Lynchburg *Advance*, which thinks that the peril of pacifism is a greater one than that of militarism, remarks that "the million men Mr. Bryan tells us would spring to arms in a night, were the nation threatened, should have some arms to spring to and some idea of what to do with them after they had sprung." Yet it would not have a paid standing army much larger than what we have at present, but a navy as large as we can afford, unless we can afford one larger than Britain's, which seems possible "if the 'pork-barrel' and pension grafts were eliminated."

The Roanoke *Times* observes that "it is high time the United States was abandoning a military policy that can be likened only to that of China." And as we are the richest nation in the world, "we owe it to ourselves to see that our possessions are adequately guarded." The present regular Army and a million reserves capable of being mobilized in thirty days are what we need as a land-force, according to the Richmond *Journal*, which adds that our Navy should be increased one-third and we should have a full complement of submarines and air-craft, while the coast-fortifications and artillery at vital points should be made irresistible against sea-attack. Among other journals which agree there is no peril of militarism in adequate defense are the Newport News *Press*, which says there is "as much danger of militarism in the United States as there is of feudalism, and no more," and the Fredericksburg *Journal*, Pulaski *Southwest Times*, Portsmouth *Star*, and Petersburg *Index-Appeal*. The Danville *Register* thinks there would be danger of militarism in "unlimited" increase of the army through a compulsory system, which should be regarded "*en dernier ressort*," and the Charlottesville *Progress* fears it because "psychology shows that frequent presentation of an idea tends to produce action. It has abroad. Why not here?" This journal would have a standing army of 140,000, and such an efficient militia as may make a nucleus for a total force of 500,000. Also it favors a navy large enough to defend the coast, but not equal to Great Britain's.

West Virginia

The Wheeling *News* speaks for a regular army of 200,000, besides adequate insular garrisons and an easily available reserve of not less than 500,000, and it would have a navy large enough to equal the most powerful fleet any European Power could send against us. In such preparation it seems no menace of militarism, and remarks that England, with the largest navy in the world, is a case in point. In this connection the Clarksburg *Exponent-American*, believing we should have a regular army of 250,000 to 400,000 and a trained reserve to be formed by a modified system of compulsory military service beginning in the schools, observes that "it is far better to be overprepared than insufficiently so. Germany and France both practised preparedness for forty-three years without a war, and if the extent of the preparedness of either had been foreseen, it is doubtful if either would be at war to-day." And the Grafton *Sentinel* asks whether the liberties of the French people have been menaced by militarism in the last two decades.

"Military power in the hands of the people could hardly be called militarism," remarks the Morgantown *New Dominion*, which adds that militarism, as the term is now used, means "military power in the hands of the few." On the other hand, the Wellsburg *Herald* avows belief in militarism with an increase of our Army and Navy, but says that "we are in favor of militarism only because it seems to have the ascendency in the world at the present time." It believes this nation should take the lead in arbitration as a means of settling disputes, but should have some strength in peaceful measures; so our standing army, we are told, need not be very large, but we should have an organized reserve army so that we could call out a million men immediately, a million more in a month or six weeks, and another million if we should need them. At the same time we should keep pace with the naval growth of other nations.

The Bluefield *Telegraph* would have our Navy the strongest in the world and our Army to consist of 1,000,000 men. It fears no militarism, nor does the Moundsville *Echo*, which indorses the Administration's army- and navy-program, and remarks that it does not think we will ever need the greatest navy in the world. The Keyser *Mineral News* thinks we need a navy only large enough to protect our commerce, and our cities along the shores, and an army just large enough to protect our people, because "the country that is prepared for war is the country that goes into the fight first. We believe in protecting humankind." Of similar mind is the Elkins *Randolph Enterprise*, which thinks that we should have only 100,000 of the regular army and about 1,000,000 of the National Guard, and little more navy than we have now, because "since the Great European War has destroyed so many of the war-ships of the other great Powers, we now have the best navy in the world." Money devoted to an increase in the size of our Army and Navy, according to this journal, "is a useless and criminal waste," and it "had much better be spent on roads, sanitation, conservation of the forest, reclamation of waste lands, health bureaus, and agricultural colleges."

The Martinsburg *Journal* sums up the situation with the statement that the patriotism of any one opposing extraordinary increases in the Army and Navy should not be questioned any more than that of those who most strongly advocate such increases should necessarily be hailed as patriots. It avows opposition to a change in the established peaceful policy of this country, especially "when nearly all the principal countries of the world have completely exhausted themselves," and adds that "a large army and navy would make this country more dependent upon the military and less on the diplomatic arm of the Government. War, even with victory, is a very primitive and unsatisfactory way to settle differences."

North Carolina

The Winston-Salem *Journal*, which is willing to leave the size of the Army and Navy to the judgment of the President and his advisers and Congress, does not believe that the European War should influence this nation's action in the matter of preparedness. If there is a reasonable increase in the number of enlisted men, the country will have an adequate army, for there is not as much danger of this country being attacked or forced to attack a foreign country at present as there has been at any other time during the last century. Europe is soon going to be sick of war, and America need have no fear. The editor of this Democratic journal fears the peril of militarism unless our defense-increase is kept down to a reasonable point, and adds that "so long as we can keep Wilson or a man of his type in the White House, there is little danger of this country's being put in a position where it will be forced to fight. Of course, if I believed that a man of the Roosevelt type were to be elected next fall I would be for the biggest army and navy possible, for, if we must fight, I want us to win." While the Durham *Sun* (Ind.) sees a menace of militarism, it is not in the size of any army the American people will stand for; and this journal, which in general supports the Administration's defense-program, favors immediate and hurried preparedness, because "what money we spend now will be well spent, even if international disarmament should follow the war." Also we should have a navy equal to Germany's, unless we enter into a definite alliance with Great Britain. Since this last, however, would be "a radical departure in American diplomacy for the time being," the editor of *The Sun* indorses the President's program and avows himself "a stanch supporter of Secretary Daniels, especially in his demands for Government munitions- and armor-factories." The Asheville *Citizen* and the Oxford *Public Ledger* see no danger of militarism, but the New Bern *Journal*, which favors an army and navy large enough for our protection, says that the peril of militarism depends upon the plan adopted. And the Lexington *Dispatch* claims we need preparedness more than anything else, "with the exception of the Christian religion," and adds that it is "the most important question that has been brought before this country since the Civil War."

South Carolina

The Columbia *State* "advocates at present the Wilson plan of preparedness and will be content with it," and the Charleston *News and Courier* considers the Administration's plan "the best possible compromise," because "the country is not willing to go to the cost and trouble necessary to create and maintain a military establishment capable of dealing with any emergency likely to arise." This journal adds that we need imperatively a navy stronger than that of any other country except that of Great Britain, and sees no menace of militarism, yet believes that "even if there were, it would be better to be militaristic than to be impotent." We are further informed that "to enter into naval competition with Great Britain would be criminal folly, and the result would certainly be war." The Charleston *Post* wants "the Navy the first in strength," and a regular army of 300,000 to 500,000. This journal and the Orangeburg *Sun* have no fear of militarism, because, as the latter says, "the atmosphere of freedom absorbed by our people would not tolerate it."

The Sumter *Item* speaks for an army sufficiently large and mobile to guard our coasts, the Panama Canal, and our outlying possessions, and believes the privilege of the ballot should carry with it the obligation to bear arms in case of need, and that "every citizen should receive the training necessary to fit him to discharge this obligation efficiently." Our Navy should be strong enough to overmatch any hostile naval force that could be reasonably expected to operate in American waters, nor will there be any danger of militarism "if the regular Army is kept within reasonable limits." Similarly thinks the Rock Hill *Herald*, which believes our Navy should be as large as the largest, and among other journals that favor adequate defense and do not fear militarism are the Greenville *News*, the Florence *Times*, and the Union *Progress*, which qualifies its view by saying that if we had an "impulsive" man as President the spirit of militarism might become too strong, but with Mr. Wilson as our leader in such a movement the danger is reduced to a minimum.

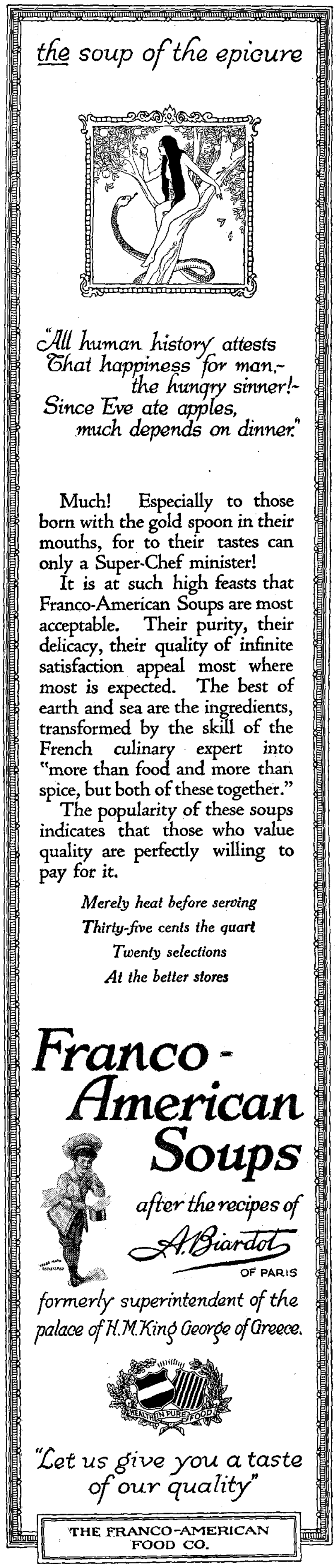
Georgia

Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, says that his journal favors action along the line of President Wilson's recommendations, while the Atlanta *Journal* indorses ex-Secretary Garrison's army-program, and advocates a navy "second to none in the world." Our Navy should be second only to that of England's, is the opinion of the Macon *Telegraph*, which speaks for a standing army of 250,000, with a National Guard or other organizations capable of supplying, in case of need, about 500,000 more. In addition, this journal recommends a measure of cadet-training for high-school boys, and, as for militarism, says that "Americans have too much horse-sense to go crazy about what H. G. Wells calls 'tramping, drilling foolery,' simply because they may be brought to realize they must be prepared to do a certain amount of it for safety's sake." We would have much more confidence in demanding our rights from all nations, says the Macon *News*, if we had a large enough navy to command the respect of the strongest afloat and an army of between 300,000 and 500,000 men. The Augusta *Chronicle* does not think any layman knows how large our Army should be, but would leave the matter to experts, and mentions incidentally that military schools should be encouraged to give us in time an adequate army quite in line with American ideas. A like view is exprest about the Navy, except that "for reasons other than 'war' we should be content with nothing less than a second largest navy in the world and the first best." This journal is willing to admit there is a possible danger of militarism, but claims "there is a greater peril in depending only on the 'dove' for a navy and 'the olive-branch' for armies." The Rome *Tribune-Herald* thinks that we should have an army and navy as large as we can maintain "without undue increase in taxation," while the Columbus *Enquirer-Sun* speaks for a standing army of about 200,000 men and a total reserve equivalent to a normal National Guard as it would naturally become when encouraged by national appropriations. This journal sees no peril of militarism, nor do the La Grange *Reporter*, the Brunswick *News*, the Elberton *Star*, or the Athens *Banner*, which remarks, however, that there will be no such menace "if the proper precautions are taken by the Government," while the Americus *Times-Recorder* maintains that our republican form of government will prevent militarism.

THE GULF REGION

Florida

The St. Augustine *Record* advocates a navy to insure our country against any foreign invader, and an army "sufficient for absolute defense." It believes there is danger of militarism unless the National Guard is taken into consideration in general plans for preparedness; but the Pensacola *Journal* says there is absolutely no peril of militarism in having an adequate army and navy. They will "bring peace to America, for they will be a guaranty that the warring European nations, now longing for the riches of this country, will respect us," and the United States will never use its power "excepting to repel an invader." Nor does the Gainesville *Sun* dread militarism when it asks for an army and navy as large as those in a



the soup of the epicure

"All human history attests
That happiness for man,—
the hungry sinner!—
Since Eve ate apples,
much depends on dinner."

Much! Especially to those born with the gold spoon in their mouths, for to their tastes can only a Super-Chef minister!

It is at such high feasts that Franco-American Soups are most acceptable. Their purity, their delicacy, their quality of infinite satisfaction appeal most where most is expected. The best of earth and sea are the ingredients, transformed by the skill of the French culinary expert into "more than food and more than spice, but both of these together."

The popularity of these soups indicates that those who value quality are perfectly willing to pay for it.

Merely heat before serving
Thirty-five cents the quart
Twenty selections
At the better stores

Franco-American Soups

after the recipes of
A. Biardot
OF PARIS
formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.

HEALTH IN PURE FOOD

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.

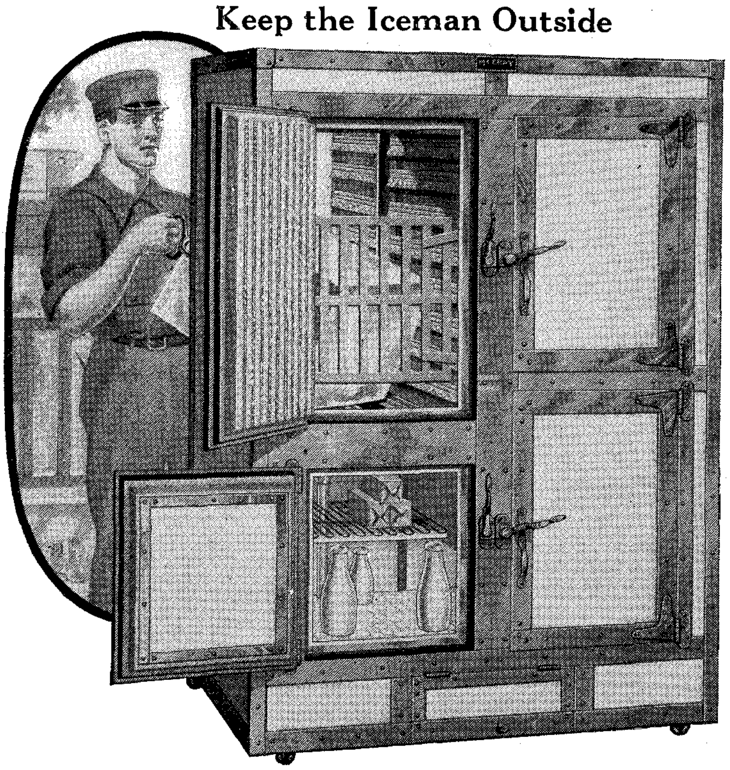
position to know believe necessary to protect us against invasion. It is not a question of numbers, "so many hundred thousand or how many million," observes the Orlando *Sentinel*, which adds that "every boy and man in the United States should know enough about military affairs that he could jump into a real recruiting-camp and be ready for a battle-field within several weeks." We need a navy, this journal goes on to say, which, "when combined with Great Britain's, will be three times greater than any ten European or Asiatic fleets combined," and "South-American countries should fit their naval-construction program to fill any deficiencies in the combined British-American fleets." But the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* observes that "undoubtedly militarism made war inevitable," and that "between the militarism of Germany and the preparedness of France or England or Russia there is only the difference of degree." When any nation finds it is better prepared than others, this journal asks, "is there no temptation to make use of a condition that has cost so much?"

Alabama

The Montgomery *Times* (Dem.) states succinctly that it is "opposed to militarism, increase of the Navy, and the raising of h— generally," and it adds that "time will show that William H. Taft was a great President and the real friend of the South." But *The Advertiser*, in the same city, calls "militarism" "the old scarecrow set up to frighten a real and efficient democracy," and urges that ultimately we should have the most powerful navy in the world. Because it believes that our army officers are as patriotic as any other class of citizens, it is willing that the War College and the General Staff have a heavy hand in the formation of the new Army. The Mobile *Register* proposes that the Army consist of 150,000 regulars and 300,000 reserves or trained civilians, while the Navy should be based on 30 to 35 battle-ships and other vessels in proportion. We are told further that there is no possibility of militarism in our form of democracy, because "where the people have the final decision they are not going to create a mastering force or deify the idea of national conquest."

There is no danger of militarism, according to the Birmingham *Age Herald*, and the people want a thoroughly equipped and well-trained army and navy. To form the Navy, it indorses the recommendations of the Naval Board, and claims that we do not so much require size in a standing army as a well-trained National Guard or organized militia trained by regular-army officers and paid by the Government during periods of training. In the opinion of the Birmingham *News* the President's plans form the best available solution of our defense-problem, and it can foresee no militarism "if the increase is no more than outlined by the President." So long as a civilian, the President of the United States, holds the position of Commander-in-Chief of both Army and Navy, the Huntsville *Mercury* thinks there is no danger of militarism. While proposing an army of 500,000, this journal adds than as our first arm of defense the Navy should be "as powerful as England's, or a fraction more powerful." A similar opinion is voiced by the Gadsden *Journal*, which favors the Army in peace at 250,000. This journal also recommends military training

Keep the Iceman Outside



Snow White Opal Glass

If you are even thinking of buying a refrigerator for the old or new home, you will want to know about McCray Sanitary Refrigerators. The food compartments are lined with white opal glass—nearly one-half inch thick—practically unbreakable—the cleanest and most sanitary lining known. McCray Refrigerators are scientifically insulated and have a continuous circulation of cold dry air that keeps food fresh and healthful. They may be arranged with outside icing door—a great convenience. Every McCray is guaranteed.

The McCray No. 8421 (with Opal Glass Exterior and Interior and nickel plated trimmings), illustrated, is a special design built to order.

McCray Refrigerators

Are sold only at the McCray Agencies in the Principal Cities and Direct from the Factory

Our very complete line of large and small sizes meets almost every requirement, but for special needs McCray Refrigerators are built to order in accordance with architects' specifications to conform to house plan and match the interior finish.

McCray Refrigerators are also built in all sizes for every requirement of hotels, clubs, restaurants, florists, institutions, grocers, markets, etc.

Write for Catalog That Interests You

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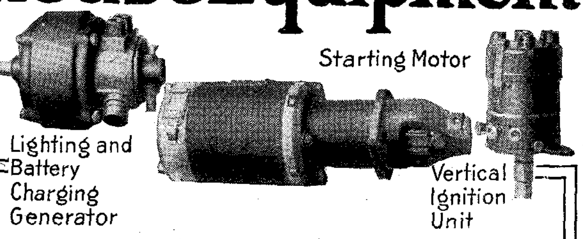
Agencies In All Principal Cities

Over $100,000,000 Cars in 1916 will have Westinghouse Equipment

Starting-Lighting-Ignition



THESE Cars are the 1916 output of sixty-two manufacturers—known to every motorist in America as producing the cars of highest grade in material and workmanship at their respective price ranges—

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‡Enger
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*Gerlinger
*Glide
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‡Pullman
‡Renault
*Republic
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*Riddle
*Russell
*Seagrave
‡Singer
*Standard
‡Stearns
*Stegeman
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*U. S. Carriage
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*Starting, Lighting and Ignition. †Lighting and Ignition. ‡Starting and Lighting.

If you are driving any of these cars you know how the performance of the Westinghouse Equipment confirms the judgement of the engineers who adopted it for your car—and if you do not, any owner of any of these cars will tell you.

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NOW ready for FORD Cars—the *new* Westinghouse Equipment (Starting-Lighting-Ignition) $75 up. Installations made complete at these Service Stations and Agencies:—

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Cleveland, O., The Auto Electric Equipment Co.
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Oklahoma City, Okla., Severin Tire & Supply Co.
Omaha, Neb., Powell Supply Co.
Philadelphia, Pa., Motor Parts Co.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh Auto Equipment Co.
Springfield, Mass., Motor Parts Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Phoenix Automobile Supply Co.
Washington, D.C., Record Auto Supply & Service Co
Wichita Falls, Texas, Western Auto Supply Co.
Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, O., Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., New York, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Westinghouse Sales-Service Stations.

EXPECTANT MOTHERHOOD
Its Supervision and Hygiene, by J. W. Ballantyne, M.D., F.R.C.P. Tells the expectant mother what she ought and ought not to do and the reason why. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50; by mail, $1.62.
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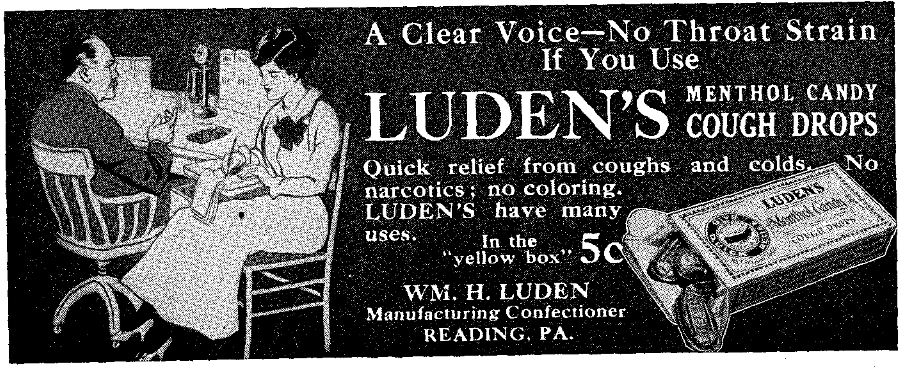
WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.


A Clear Voice—No Throat Strain If You Use
LUDEN'S MENTHOL CANDY COUGH DROPS
Quick relief from coughs and colds. No narcotics; no coloring. LUDEN'S have many uses. In the "yellow box" 5c
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READING, PA.

in the public schools, the establishment of citizens' training-camps, and the development of the National Guard. There is such a peril as militarism, we are also informed, but it is "not so great that it can not be overcome." But the Dothan *Eagle* sees no militaristic peril, and advocates an army of 200,000 and a navy of 100,000 men. The Centre *Coosa River News* proposes a citizen-soldiery, similar to that of Switzerland, and large enough to repel any foreign attack, and urges dreadnoughts and submarines sufficient to protect our coast, and aircraft capable of coping with any foreign belligerent. On the other hand, the *Bullock County Breeze*, of Union Springs, opposes any increase in our Army, and would see only "possibly a little improvement" in our Navy, but at no expensive outlay. There is peril in the preparedness-idea, for "militarism is undemocratic and dangerous to the Republic," this journal goes on to say, and adds: "A large standing army is a menace to the liberty and rights of the common people and [could] be used by the interests on every occasion where a conflict arose between capital and labor."

Mississippi

The Jackson *News* believes we are not a nation of military instincts, and there is "no lust for conquest among our people," so we ought to have within the next three years an army of not less than 400,000 well-trained men and a navy that will "compare favorably with that of Great Britain." The Biloxi *Herald* says the size of the Army should be left to experts to determine, and advocates at least a force of 150,000, and would spend "a billion dollars for the increase of the Navy within the next few years if needs be." Turning to militarism, it adds:

"We fear an increase in the Army and Navy; but we fear oversea encroachments more. As the greatest nation the world has ever produced, we prefer going down as a Republic in the hands of American militarists than being wiped off the globe by oversea culture.

"Understand, we would not spend millions uselessly in the upbuilding of Army and Navy. Nor do we believe it the part of wisdom to advocate jingoism. But we have lost so much prestige and have taken so many insults that nothing but full preparedness will put an end to our ignominy. We realize there is danger in such a step, but necessity calls to action."

A contrast appears in the opinion of the Meridian *Star*, which says that "the American idea is too well grounded in us to permit of such a fear," and it favors an army "large enough to do business, and do it quickly and effectively when called upon." This question it leaves to the General Staff, while it adds that both the Continental plan of ex-Secretary Garrison and the Swiss plan appeal to it. As to the Navy, that depends on the outcome of the war, for "if Germany should win, we'd probably need a larger one than should the Allies succeed in 'crushing out militarism.'" Meanwhile there is no harm in providing for a navy equal to any in the world, the construction of which could be stopt if developments showed it was not to be needed. Undoubtedly our Army should be largely increased, remarks the Grenada *Sentinel*, and should consist of at least 250,000 well-trained soldiers, while our Navy should be able to "protect our coast and see that our commerce has an untrammeled pathway across the waters." As for the peril of militarism, the "sober, better thought of the American will know just where to stop about this matter as well as all other matters which have been handled in the past." The Oxford *Eagle* thinks it is absolutely necessary to increase the size of our Army and Navy. The latter should eventually outrank that of any other nation because "we are the richest nation, and we should have the very best protection." This journal advocates a much larger standing army than we have now, and thinks that "every State in the Union should be organized by having well-drilled companies in every town of 2,000 population or more." In the judgment of the Vicksburg *Herald*, the army-increase proposal of the Administration is adequate and "fully so if we get away from the Philippines." A navy equal to Germany's should be provided, and there will be no peril of militarism "unless the increases should be needed for the defense of the Philippines."

Louisiana

The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* thinks we should have a regular army of 400,000 men, a navy equal to that of any Power, and that there is no danger of militarism; and *The Item*, of the same city, says we need an army large enough "to repel any invasion that might threaten us simultaneously on the east and west coasts and on our northern border." How large this is should be left to our constituted military advisers, but, "whatever force be considered sufficient, it should not be predicated on the utility of any large body of untrained citizens recruited in emergencies," and this journal adds:

"In other words, we should provide the fabric of a sufficient body of troops to defend the United States proper against foreign invasion, taking into account the difficulties of foreign invasion, until the country has had ample time to develop other forces, if, by any chance, other forces might be needed. We feel the same way with reference to the Navy as to the Army. We say this, we think, in full understanding of the enormous addition such a policy would involve in the costs of government, which, of course, would react correspondingly on our existing scheme of taxation. We know very well that whatever we get we shall probably pay for above its value. It is our idea, however, that a great part of this value can be squeezed out of pension grafts and similar abuses. We do not mean that we expect it will be so squeezed, but until the country reaches a state of mind to force such adjustment, we have little hope of an adequate military and naval establishment."

On the subject of militarism *The Item* adverts to Great Britain's navalism and her "chief self-recommendation that she is suppressing militarism on the part of Germany." Militarism will never come from our own Army and Navy, observes the Baton Rouge *State-Times*, but "it may come from the army and navy of a foreign foe," and it proposes a navy surpassing any with the possible exception of England's, a prompt enlargement of our Army according to the judgment of military experts, and "something approaching universal military training for the youth of the nation."

That our regular army to-day is negligible is the opinion of the Shreveport *Times*, which says that while we have ample men, "it takes six months to a year

AFTER USE
LIQUID
SOLID MATTER
LIQUID

ORDINARY OIL AFTER USE VEEDOL AFTER USE
Showing finely divided solid matter in suspension

New Lubricant Resists Heat

Intense heat in your automobile engine turns a large part of ordinary oil into black solid matter, a cause of rapid wear.

This new lubricant prevents rapid formation of solid matter in your crank case.

ORDINARY oil breaks down under the terrific heat of an automobile engine. Within a few hours black sediment is formed and part of the oil loses its lubricating value. This sediment is destroyed oil—all lubricating value in it has been killed by heat.

Sediment means friction. The sediment, which has an inactive or negative effect, partially crowds out the remaining liquid oil. This under-supply of oil causes friction—heat—wear—loss of power and expensive repairs.

Ordinary motor oils make trouble and increase maintenance cost in direct proportion to their rate of destruction when exposed to heat.

Relative Oil Destruction

The contents of the two bottles shown illustrate the relative durability of ordinary oil and of Veedol, the new lubricant that resists heat. Veedol deposits only a small fraction as much sediment as ordinary oils.

Ordinary oils are unstable and therefore unserviceable because of non-heat-resisting chemical structure.

Special processes of manufacture developed by this company and the use of Pennsylvania paraffine-base crude oil give Veedol, the new lubricant, its excellent chemical structure and its remarkable heat-resisting ability.

Make This Road Test

Clean out your crank case. Fill with kerosene. Run your motor about thirty seconds under its own power. Draw out all kerosene and refill with Veedol.

Then make a test run over a familiar road, including steep hills and straight level stretches.

You will find that your motor has acquired new pick-up and hill-climbing ability, due to the maximum mechanical efficiency made possible through Veedol.

What It Means in Actual Saving

The average mileage of all automobiles is conceded to be approximately 6000 miles per year and the annual expense of operating the typical or average car ($850 car), as figured by an expert statistician, is approximately $416 per year. Depreciation, repairs and gasoline come to about $268.

Friction and wear vary directly as the amount of solid matter formed within the oil. Fully 50% to 75% of repairs and 50% of depreciation are due to improper lubrication.

Veedol prevents rapid sedimentation and saves you money. The cost records of taxi-cab companies and bus lines show that Veedol should save you from $50 to $115 per year on gasoline, repairs and depreciation. Furthermore, since Veedol wears several times longer than ordinary oils, your lubrication bill itself will be smaller.

If you are interested in saving money, get a five-gallon can of Veedol and make the road test described above.

Where You Can Buy Veedol

Progressive dealers everywhere have secured Veedol and can supply you. Look for the orange and black Veedol sign. If, for any reason, you cannot get Veedol at once, write direct to us immediately. By return mail you will receive a copy of the Veedol book, free, and name of dealer who can supply you.

PLATT & WASHBURN REFINING CO.
1806 Bowling Green Bldg., New York

NEW 92-PAGE BOOK FREE

Write for the new Veedol book, "The Lubrication of Internal Combustion Motors."

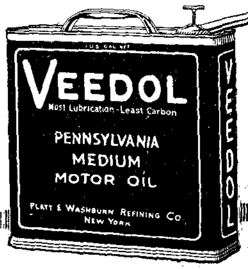
This book explains the A B C's of oil refining and finishing. It gives full information regarding the laboratory and practical service tests to which lubricants are subjected.

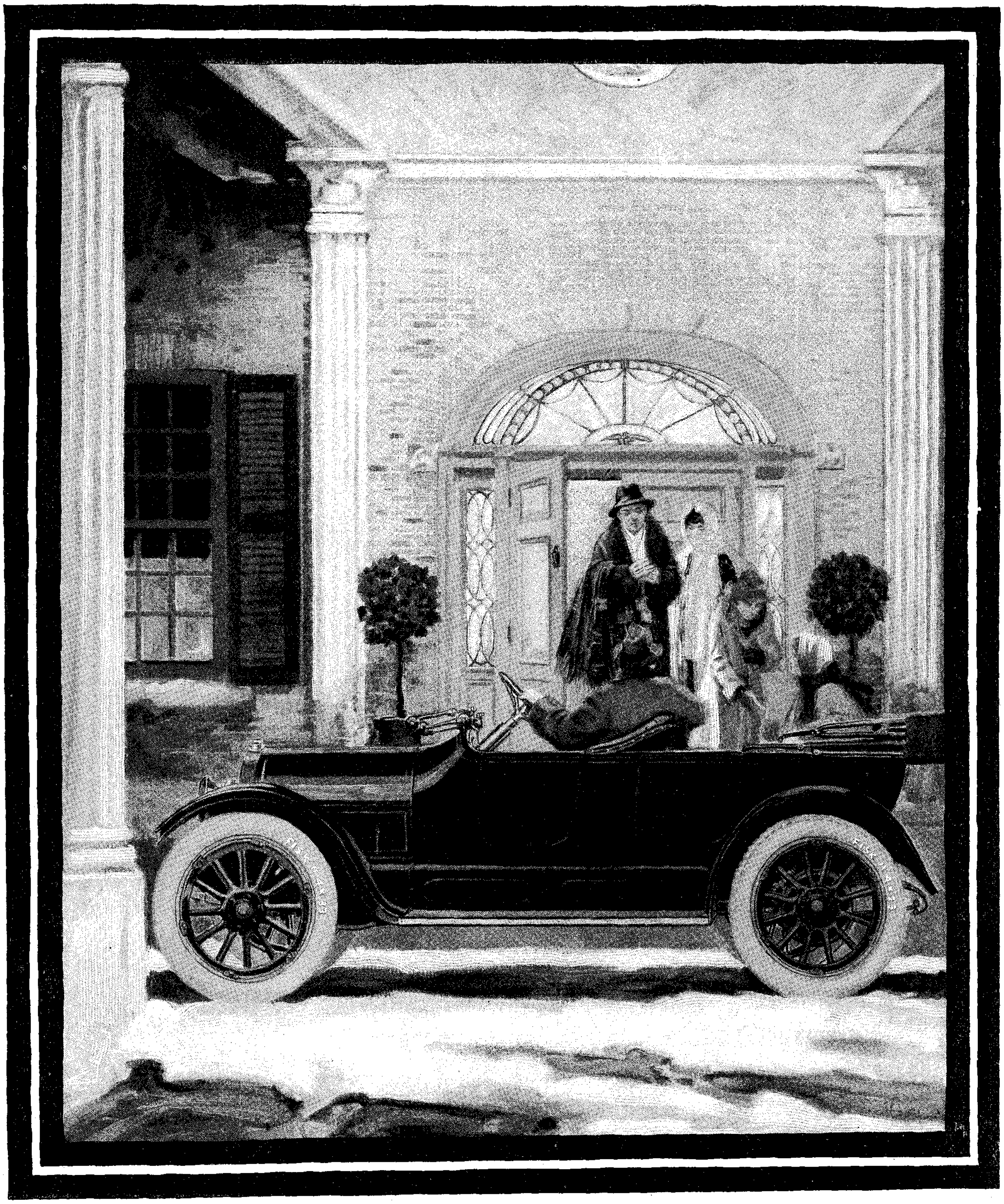
It describes and illustrates all types of lubricating systems used by automobiles, motorcycles, motorboats, tractors, etc. It contains a fund of useful information and scientific facts discussing lubricants and lubrication from its many angles.

92 pages, profusely illustrated in colors.

WRITE TODAY.

Veedol is supplied in 1 gallon and 5 gallon sealed cans, 15 gallon, 28 gallon and 53 gallon steel drums, and in 28 and 50 gallon white oak barrels. A special pouring device is supplied with each metal container.





Here is the value—now even greater—which has dominated the automobile market for the last nine months—steadily, overwhelmingly.

Here is the car with a performance record of unapproached magnitude—more than 60,000 in every-day service in the hands of owners.

Never before has the purchaser had so well founded, so emphatic, so conclusive a popular value-verdict to tell him which car to buy.

The Willys-Overlan

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Model 83-B

$695

Roadster $675

f. o. b. Toledo

Here is the car which is outselling— ***tually two for one,*** *any other car with wheelbase of more than 100 inches.*

when we improved the car we
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for a bigger production and
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and higher, increased output
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new factors make such value
at such a time.

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sively Overland advantages.

The $750 Overland was such overwhelming value that the public bought in six months what we had figured as a year's output.

So all the experimental and preparation expense, all the general or overhead expense which is usually spread over a year was absorbed in six months.

Our material contracts for this model were made at before-the-war prices and we saved three and a half million dollars on aluminum alone and another million dollars on steel.

It is this combination of very unusual and exclusively Overland conditions which makes possible the $695 price.

In size and comfort it is the same big beautiful Overland which even at $750 was the dominant value which outsold, virtually two for one, any other car of anywhere near its size.

But we have improved the upholstery.

And the electrical control box on the steering column is operated by buttons instead of switches.

And it has the very latest en bloc type motor with a smooth flow of abundant power and an exceptionally fast "pick-up."

Invariably conditions even less favorable to the buyer have been accompanied by a long period during which we have been thousands of cars short of satisfying the demand.

These present conditions are unusual and though we guarantee that the price for this model will never be lower, we must reserve the right to increase it at any time.

Now is the time to order your car either for immediate or future delivery.

See the Overland dealer and make your arrangements now.

For those who prefer a smaller car there is the Model 75 Overland at $615 for the touring car and $595 for the roadster.

And for those who need a seven-passenger car, there is the big, roomy, comfortable Model 86, six-cylinder Overland at $1145—all prices f. o. b. Toledo.

pany, Toledo, Ohio

"No-Not This"

"Go Get Your Own Puffed Wheat"

Every child has dainties she dislikes to share.

You did and we did. Children always will.

And in every home that serves Puffed Wheat, that dainty is among them. We have often watched it. With a great big dish, and a package-full in waiting, one hates to share a taste.

Flaky, Flavory Bonbons

These bubbles of wheat look and taste like confections. Children love to eat them like peanuts—carry them in bags when at play.

Adding cream and sugar makes a breakfast dish with which nothing else compares. And they are about as delicious as a good-night dish, floated in bowls of milk.

Another pleasant fact is that at any hour one may eat his fill. For these thin, crisp morsels are simply whole wheat puffed. Every food cell has been exploded. So, beyond all other grain foods, Puffed Wheat easily digests.

It is quite a mistake to be sparing of a food so fascinating and so hygienic.

Puffed Wheat 12c
Puffed Rice 15c
Except in Far West
Corn Puffs—Bubbles of Corn Hearts—15c

These are the foods in which Prof. A. P. Anderson solved the problem of perfect cooking.

In other forms these grain foods are cooked or baked or toasted. Thus part of the food cells are broken, but rarely more than half.

In Puffed Grains alone is every food cell exploded. Over 100 million steam explosions are caused in each Puffed Grain. Thus every atom of every element becomes available as food.

Your doctor will tell you that wheat and rice, in every way, are best when served in puffed form.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(1229)

to make a modern soldier out of the average civilian, and it can be done then only under the direction of competent officers." The most economical plan for the assurance of our defense, therefore, is to enlarge West Point, train officers, and send them back into civil life equipped to take their place as officers should their country ever demand them. Again, this journal believes that our Navy is not a well-balanced machine. The modern navy is effective only when it has at its command all the units which make a fleet homogeneous and capable of sustaining itself. Germany has a fleet stronger than that of the United States, yet German commerce to-day has been swept from ocean trade-routes and the German fleet is bottled up because it can not keep to the sea in the face of the overmastering strength of its enemy. As for militarism, this journal holds that "our national character would never permit military satraps to become a menace in this democracy." But the Lafayette *Advertiser* does think there is danger of militarism, and remarks that our present Army is sufficiently large, as is our Navy, provided it is kept up to date in efficiency. The Ruston *Leader* also fears militarism, and while it would have a few more war-ships and quite a number of submarines, better than the ones we seem to have, it would increase the Army only by 25,000 men on a peace-basis, and argues for a good militia under the present system of the National Guard.

Texas

The size and equipment of the Army should be evolved from the basic need of adequate coast-defense in the event of enemy-control of the sea, the Galveston *News* thinks, and the militia should be sufficient to check any naval invader long enough to permit the mobilization of the Army at the point of danger. Moreover, it does not believe we should "develop either arm as a sole or chief defense, but both as a coordinate means of protection." The Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.) favors the army-plan outlined in President Wilson's message and the navy-program of Secretary Daniels. There may be others as good as the latter, but why not concentrate on this one? The Dallas *News* argues for a regular army of 200,000 to 250,000, with a reserve that will grow up from short-term duty with the colors, and for the biggest navy in the world excepting Great Britain's. A poll of 9,498 votes from every section of Texas and a large part of Louisiana, Oklahoma, and New Mexico taken by this journal among its readers shows that the President's defense-program is proved by a majority of more than 16 to 1.

The Dallas *Times-Herald* puts the regular-army estimate at 400,000 men, and advocates a well-proportioned navy, "the units being composed of types which our fleet would have to meet and overcome in case of war." But the Waco *Times-Herald* thinks we should strengthen the militia and let the Army remain as it is, while the Navy should be large enough to insure our safety, "with an emphasis on submarines and such like equipment rather than on dreadnoughts." Then "if we can follow the Jeffersonian rule of the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, we need not dread militarism." We need a standing army of at least 350,000, and 500,000 would be better, according to the San Antonio *Light*, which desires also a trained reserve of all the able adult men of military age, and believes that "compulsory training is the only thing that will effectually answer the purpose." It advocates, moreover, a navy second only to that of Great Britain, because "we must be able at one and the same time to contend for the mastery of the Atlantic and the mastery of the Pacific."

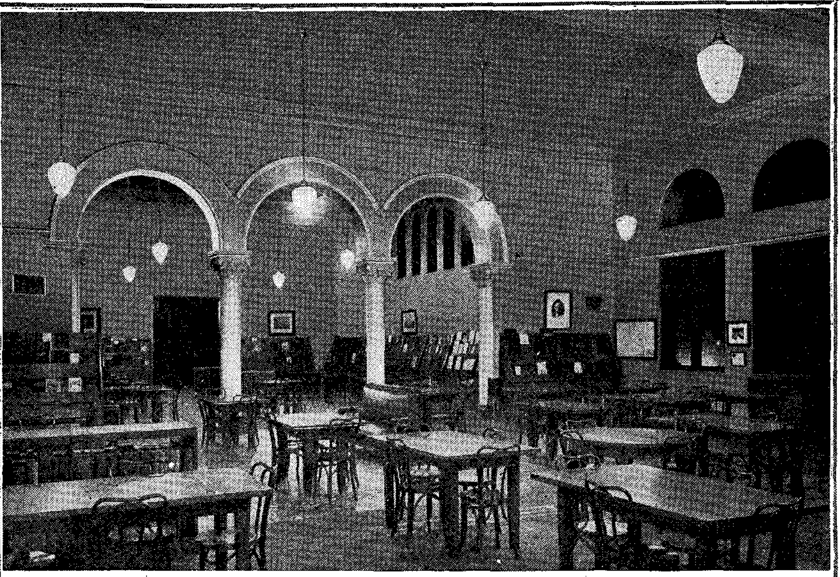
That we need a regular army of 175,000 to 200,000 is the idea of the El Paso *Herald*, because we should have at all times a mobile force of at least 100,000 men in continental United States, in addition to sufficient garrisons for all our outlying posts. It argues also for universal training under some modification of the Swiss system, with a reserve at all times adequately officered, equipped, and supplied, of 3,000,000 men available for field-service. Moreover, the industrial forces of the nation should be registered and mobilized, and the militia should be at least as strong as it is now, with better cooperation from the National Government. Concerning the Navy, this journal would have an Atlantic fleet equal to the average Atlantic fleet available to any Power, and a Pacific fleet equal to the average Pacific fleet available to any Power, with additional squadrons to protect outlying posts.

Among other journals that favor an increase in the Army and Navy, and which agree with the foregoing in having no fear of militarism, are the Denison *Herald*, the Abilene *Reporter*, Goliad *Guard*, and the Marshall *Messenger*, which says that preparedness "should be the gun under the pillow of the householder, and the gun should be well oiled and loaded and ready for action in case of intrusion, but the gun should never be 'toted,' which, when done, leads to aggression." This journal is for a happy medium in preparedness, meaning anything but militarism as revealed by German conditions. The Corpus Christi *Caller* favors the strengthening of our Army and Navy, and admits that "a great establishment dedicated to the thought of defense can be reconciled too readily to the thought of offense. Yet, aware of the sharp hazard which preparedness represents, it is a necessity." On the other hand, the Amarillo *News*, which does not believe in an enlargement of the Army or Navy, is of the opinion that preparedness has never prevented war nor terminated war once started, and it considers the title "Christian" nation "a misnomer when applied to countries trusting in the power of armies and navies of the earth rather than in the power of God." The editor of the Lampasas *Leader* says that, "being of Quaker stock, war or preparation for war is repulsive." The San Marcos *Times* favors the Administration's ideas for Army and Navy, not so much because President Wilson is its Democratic choice, but because it believes him the "safest and wisest man for the place of shaping the destinies of the United States," and considers that the peril of militarism is "mostly in the minds of the alarmists on both sides." Our Army should not number more than 250,000, while our Navy should be equal to that of any country in the world, according to the Alpine *Avalanche*, which is opposed to a larger army because "there is now a tendency on the part of army officers to look down on private life."

EASTERN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Ohio

The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which advocates a standing army of 250,000 men and a navy ranking second among the



Macbeth-Evans Alba Pendant Fixtures in Carnegie Library (North Side) Pittsburgh

Good Light as an asset

What would 1 to 5 per cent increase in your employees' efficiency mean in profit in one year? Good Light may make even a greater difference.

Why not consider your light as an asset?

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nations, sees no danger of militarism, for the "very good reason that this people will always keep the size of the Army and Navy this side of militarism." The Cleveland *Leader*, and its evening associate, the Cleveland *News*, state that they have advocated preparedness in any possible amount ever since the *Lusitania* was submarined, because since the United States is to be "hated and envied," they believe it should make itself "feared and respected." These journals, which do not fear militarism, favor a navy as large as that of any Power, a standing army "perhaps twice the present authorized strength," and "a reserve army consisting of the present 'unorganized militia'—every able-bodied male of military age—organized, equipped, and trained."

The views of military experts should be consulted and followed about the Army, says the Toledo *Blade*, which adds that our Navy should be large enough to defend our shores and should consist not only of sufficient war-ships, but of a sufficient number of colliers, repair-ships, tenders, mine-layers, etc., including a fleet of hydroaeroplanes with highly trained aeronauts to operate them. This journal says further: "So long as this country can do what it likes with its own institutions, the cry of 'militarism' will be the cheapest kind of tommy-rot." The Columbus *Citizen*, which believes that we should have a mighty navy as a first line of defense and an adequate and highly trained army as a supplement, pronounces the Chamberlain bill, introduced into the Senate December 13, 1915, the best bill for army preparedness that has been presented thus far, and adds: "It is a combination of the famous Swiss and Australian measures, and it, therefore, represents the most advanced theory and practise in the formation and discipline of citizen forces for defense." The Youngstown *Telegram* expresses its belief in the Swiss system of universal military training "as the only democratic method by which the nation may be prepared to defend itself, and by which the burden of State defense shall be imposed equitably on all citizens." This would leave no chance for militarism. *The Telegram* argues for a navy not less than that of Germany, with an abundance of submarines and aeroplanes. The Sandusky *Star-Journal* would have our Navy second among the world's, and a regular army of 125,000, with reserves of at least 400,000. It sees no danger of militarism in a reasonable increase in our defense, "especially if the Government will take over more of the work of supplying munitions," because this takes away some private incentive for war. Moreover, this journal believes that all preparedness should be made "with a view to curtailment, in the event Europe after the war can be persuaded to limit armament and establish some powerful world-court."

The Lorain *Times-Herald* believes there is some peril of militarism, but that it is not vital, and it favors a navy large enough for coast-defense and an army large enough for defense against an invading army. But the Beacon *Journal* does fear militarism, and says that "every nation at the outset of its militaristic career has sought to justify its new policy by a plea of self-defense." The Ironton *Irontonian* thinks that while the additional strength of the Army and Navy will make these departments more of a factor in national affairs, still the ever-present menace of militant influence can not be taken into account when the need for national preparedness is so apparent. This journal can not see that the addition of 100,000 men or more to the Army and Navy would have any serious influence toward bringing about so-called militarism, and it adds that "unless the Government is in possession of facts which make immediate action imperative, we should think it the duty of those in authority not to be carried away by war-fervor and to go at the subject of defense guardedly and with due regard to the finances of the country." The Cambridge *Jeffersonian*, which would have adequate defense for the country, says that while there is always danger "that a President of the temperament of Roosevelt might turn defensive measures to purposes other than intended, we must take that chance." Among other journals that have no fear of militarism in an increasing army and navy are the Newark *American-Tribune*, Delaware *Gazette*, Chillicothe *Scioto Gazette*, Lancaster *Eagle*, Luna *News*, and the Steubenville *Gazette*.

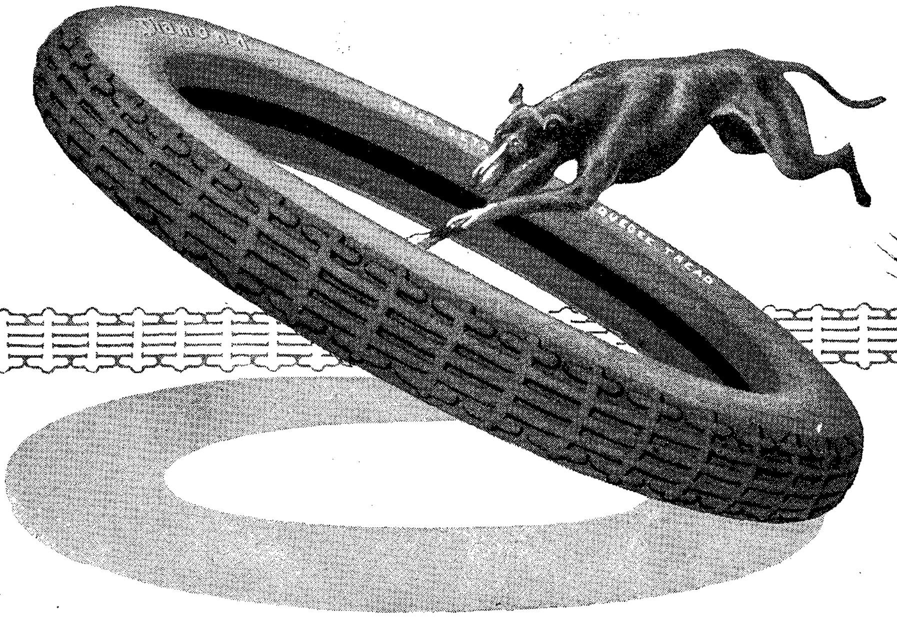
Indiana

An army of 250,000 men and a navy as large as Great Britain's are advocated by the Indianapolis *Star*, which remarks dryly that the increase of our defense no more induces militarism than the fire department induces fires, and it adds:

> "No nation is less disposed toward conquest than ours; no nation has so much to lose from conquest as ours, both for itself and for the hopes of universal humanity. No one will impose upon him who is known to be jealous for his honor and ready to avenge it; but he who is either craven of spirit or without means of defense may expect contumely, invasion, and overthrow."

The Indianapolis (Dem.) *Herald* favors an army as large as President Wilson thinks is necessary to maintain our national dignity and a big navy "to be secured as rapidly as possible and built along modern lines." Moreover, it tells us that we should avoid past mistakes in our guns, and thinks there is no danger of militarism "unless Roosevelt or his duplicate should become President." We should have an army and navy large enough for adequate defense, and there is no danger of militarism, observes the Terre Haute *Star*, while *The Tribune*, of the same city, says that, "considering our isolation, and considering, too, the improbability of invasion over our borders, we should have a sea-fleet that would make our coasts impregnable, that would make impossible assault upon our chief ports, and that would defy the world to strike at the Panama Canal." Nevertheless, this journal thinks that as the European War is prolonged, all the more remote becomes any prospect of war for this nation. It believes that the regular army of 100,000, with greater encouragement of the State militia, would probably be adequate, but it adds that there should be "more liberal encouragement of the scientific element in defense and attack, which aspect of the present war abroad has been a revelation to the United States."

In the view of the South Bend *Tribune*, if we are to accept Pan-Americanism the Navy should be more than half again as large as the German Navy was before the war began. Size and balance are equally essential, adds this journal, which indorses the Naval Board's report made in July, 1915, and recommends a standing army of at least 250,000 men with reserves of at



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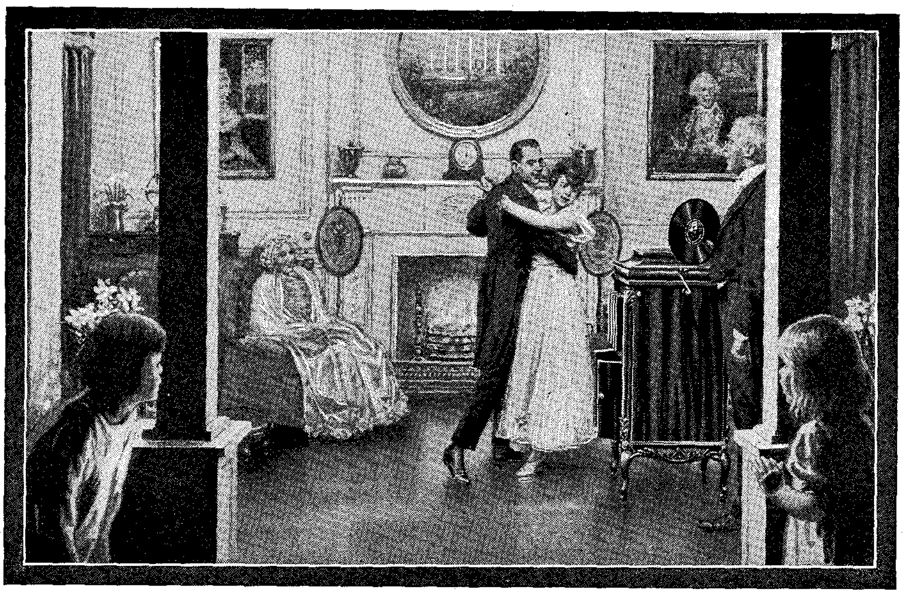

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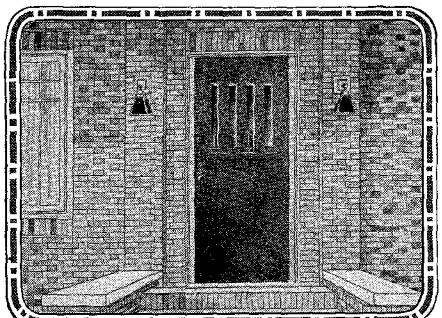

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least 600,000 men, the increase in the regular army to be made immediately, the reserves to be created in the next four years. Accepting universal training as the most logical and just system, *The Tribune* thinks that ex-Secretary Garrison's plan comes nearest the ideal and has the best chance of being enacted. In this country, it adds, where the people through Congress make war, there is no danger whatever of militarism; and, furthermore, "we have no thousand years of disputes with our neighbors; we have no 'ancient grudges to feed fat.'" *The News-Times*, of that city, indorses the plan of ex-Secretary Garrison for the Army and of Secretary Daniels for the Navy, but would have the Government manufacture arms and munitions as much as possible, and also attend to the building of its ships. This would eliminate the danger of a militarism "that encourages patriots for profit."

Another journal that approves the Administration's program is the Evansville *Courier*, which says that it seems to avoid militarism, "which we abhor." But *The Journal-News*, of the same city, has no fear of militarism, and would have an army of half a million and a navy next in size to England's. The Fort Wayne *News*, which favors a standing army of 300,000 and a citizen-soldiery of 1,000,000, and a navy which will rank with those of the other great Powers, says that there is not the least danger in the world of militarism in this country. Among other journals which have no fear of militarism and wish us to be sure of adequate defense on land and at sea are the Hammond *Times*, the Logansport *Journal-Tribune*, the Brazil *Clay County Enterprise*, the Marion *Chronicle*, the Rochester *Sentinel*, the Mount Vernon *Democrat*, and the Mount Vernon *Sun*, which says that the only fear of militarism is "among the William J. Bryans and Henry Fords, and their kind would not fight if some foreign Power would plant a field-piece in Pennsylvania Avenue and shoot a hole through the Capitol building." The Crawfordsville *Review* observes that "there is nothing that could turn us to militarism. . . . We country folk put extra locks on our doors in the times of tramps and vagrants; city folk strengthen the police force in times of riots, or big gatherings. Surely as a nation we have the same right to be prudent, if conditions warrant." The Connersville *Examiner* does not fear militarism if proper judgment is exercised in the maintenance of our Government forces, and the Portland *Commercial Review* has no qualm "if our Presidents be of calm judgment."

Illinois

The Chicago *Daily* News indorses the estimate of General Wood that the United States should have a standing army of 220,000 men and a reserve army of 2,000,000 men, and it thinks that our Navy probably should be "easily the world's second navy and of a personnel of absolutely the highest quality." This journal has no fear of militarism, provided a system of universal military training similar to that of Switzerland is adopted, "service in the Navy being accepted as certainly equal to service on land." The young men of the United States need the discipline and the patriotic training that come from such service, which is "truly democratic and an absolute protection against the domination of an aggressive militarism." Nor does the Chicago *Herald* see any danger of militarism and believes our Navy should be equal to that of any maritime Power except Great Britain, and that our Army should be large enough to form an adequate second line of defense against foreign invasion. Senator Chamberlain's bill providing for universal military training is "the most important issue before Congress," according to the Chicago *Tribune*, which also points out that while we are talking of more ships, more guns, more munitions, more men, we should not forget that one of the essentials of preparedness is a proper organization of defense from the top down, and it adds:

"The Army and the Navy each should have a general staff or organized body of professional study and judgment, and these bodies should be recognized to be not the agents of civilian political executives, but of the nation, and be independent within the appropriate field of their expert knowledge."

The Springfield *Illinois State Journal* recommends an army of 300,000 and the second largest navy in the world, and says "emphatically" there is no danger of militarism. On this point the Rock Island *Daily Union* remarks that at the close of the Civil War, when the number of men under arms in proportion to population was greater than what it now proposes, there was no peril. These proposals are that we should have a regular army large enough to provide adequate garrisons for our oversea possessions, and approximately 100,000 men for home service, backed by a reserve capable of prompt mobilization of 500,000 trained men. We should have a second line, or an irregular army, of approximately 1,000,000 fully equipped and partly trained men. This second line must be Federal as distinguished from the State troops, and if the National Guard is to be used it must be "Federalized." Our Navy should be able to meet and defeat that of any country, and its composition should be determined by experts. We must either provide an army and navy commensurate with our needs, says the Alton *Telegraph*, or "abandon our silly attitude of being a big brother and protector of Pan-America," whose rights we could not defend for an hour with our present ability to serve in the rôle of protector. We need a navy twice as large as our present one, thinks the Peoria *Star*, which would have an army of 125,000 to 150,000 men, with a trained citizen-soldiery either as an efficient National Guard or a trained reserve sufficient to mobilize at half a million in ten days. Yet this journal adds that any ambitious program for a large army- or navy-increase would be dangerous because "it is contrary to the spirit of American institutions, would entail a useless expense and a burden upon the people, and divert the minds of coming generations from the development of the industrial resources of the country toward a military aristocracy." Likewise the Peoria *Journal* says that a huge preparedness-program, "unless it embodies Government manufacture of all our war-materials, will lead to the Kruppism which has brought disaster to Europe." Yet this journal says that we need a standing army of 200,000 men, with our National Guard subject to call at need, and it recommends that we have four or five military academies in various parts of the country where young men can be trained as officers. Moreover, the selection of young men for this service by Congressional favor should be abolished, and the assignment of scholarships left with the military department on the strict merit-

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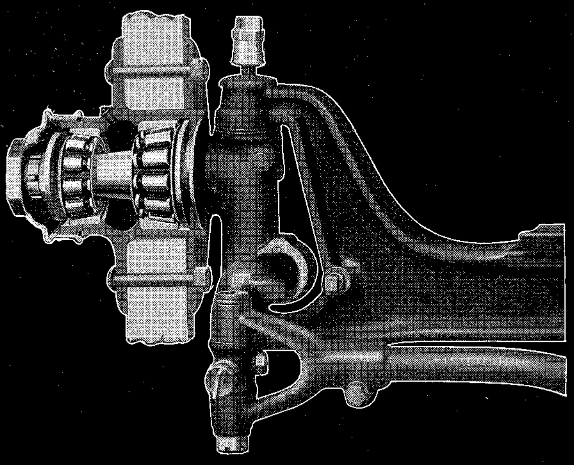

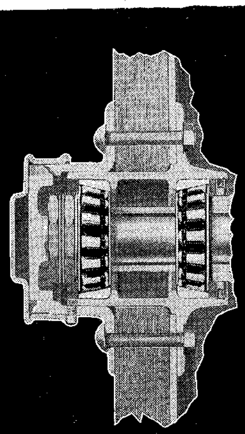

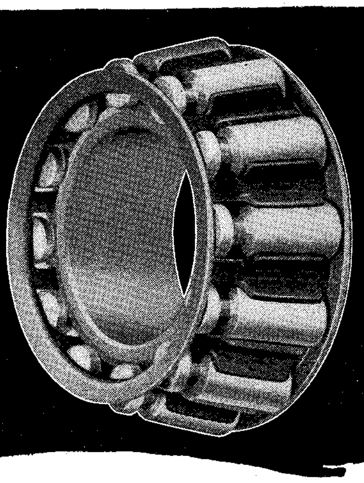

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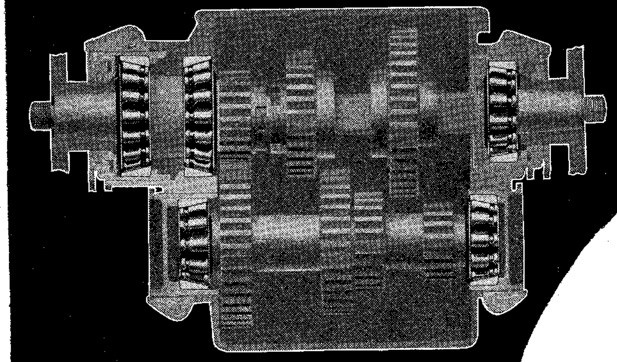
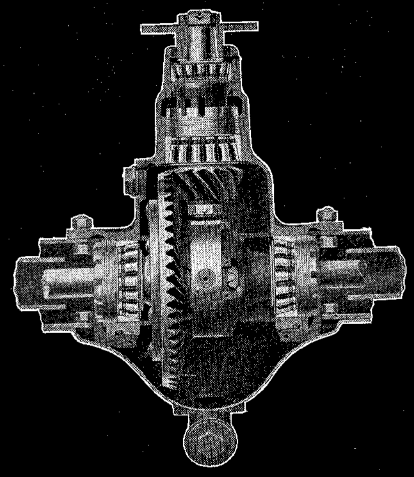
The question of real importance to car owners is, "What bearings give the best service *at the places where bearings get the heaviest loads and the severest jolts?*"





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In the transmission and at the differential the bearings must also resist the destructive forces of radial load and end-thrust. While the stresses and shocks encountered at these points are not as severe as those that must be met on the axle spindles and pinion shaft, it is equally essential—fully as important—to have Timken Bearings at these points. Don't forget that wear comes in time to all bearings and unless its effects can be eliminated, transmission gears and axle shafts will drop out of true alignment.

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basis. Then our Navy should be second only to Great Britain's, and we ought to be equipped to mine every possible landing-place on our shores at two weeks' notice, for "obviously, if we can make our Navy and coast-defenses invincible, the need for a large army is practically eliminated." There is the peril of militarism, admits the Joliet *Herald-News*, but there is "no need of such a policy eventuating if the people retain a sane attitude," and the Mattoon *Journal-Gazette* says "the need of preparedness overshadows this peril, which should be later taken into consideration."

The Rockford *Register-Gazette* thinks that we ought to have an army large enough so that any foreign nation would hesitate before making a land-attack on us, and that our Navy should be second only to that of Great Britain. This journal has no fear of militarism, and thinks that with adequate defensive strength on land and sea we can expect to be always at peace with all nations, whereas, without such strength, "the Monroe Doctrine is likely to be assailed." Nor does the Quincy *Whig* dread militarism, and thinks we need forty first-line ships and an army of 200,000. The Murfreesboro *Republican-Era* (Rep.) believes the Army should be increased largely, but thinks experts are liable to overestimate the size it should be, and it does not believe that President Wilson is sincerely in favor of preparedness, but is "playing politics." Moreover, our great need is for a strong navy, for the obvious reason that an undefeatable navy would lessen the need of an army. As to militarism, present plans are not large enough to be dangerous or even safe as regards the Navy, and "if we are prepared to take care of ourselves, we are more likely to fight, but less likely to be abused." Other journals that recommend an increase in the Army and Navy and see no peril of militarism are the Belvidere *Republican*, the Aurora *Beacon News*, and the Clinton *Journal;* but the *Cook County Herald*, of Arlington Heights, says that "the ammunition-factories are behind most of this 'preparedness' agitation," and it speaks of "too many buncombe stockholders in factories who can hire or buy substitutes" as the ones most interested in it.

Kentucky

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says there is surely neither cause nor occasion to get in a panic over preparedness, and adds:

"We should have, on general principles, a larger and better military organization. The Army is scarcely big enough for police-duty, if it were called into action. The Navy is confessedly inadequate. Both must be overhauled to meet the changed world-conditions before us. But it is not true that as soon as Europe has finished cutting its own throat the surviving part of it will turn upon us."

The Louisville *Evening Post* believes that there is "a great menace to democratic institutions in the present fervor for an enlarged military establishment," and that "much of it is artificial development, due to the agitation of professional and commercial classes." At the same time, it realizes that the war in Europe "conveys to us a warning concerning overconfidence on our part," and believes that we should "improve our fortifications, enlarge our Navy, and provide an army sufficient to meet any reasonable anticipation of aggression." There is not the least bit of danger of militarism, in the view of the Lexington *Herald*, which approves the army-program of ex-Secretary Garrison, and advocates a navy sufficient to protect our coast-line and the Panama Canal from attack by the fleet of any one nation. We should have a navy practically equal to that of Germany and Japan, says the Lexington *Leader*. But the Henderson *Journal and Gleaner* asks what use there is in "building battle-ships that are obsolete and junk before they can be christened?" and remarks humorously that we should have an army "no larger than we could hide if Villa should happen to cross the border." Then this paper adds more seriously that the United States is in no danger from militarism, because the people will not stand for any program that could lead to it. It sees no reason for increased expenditure, but believes that the money we have been spending is sufficient "if spent with German efficiency." Meanwhile, it wonders why we do not spend the price of a battle-ship in promoting a universal court for international peace, and adds that it stands "with Bryan."

Tennessee

The Nashville *Banner* thinks we should have an army adequate for such immediate defense as may be necessary until reserves can be mobilized, and a first-class navy also, and as long as army and navy can be kept within the bounds of what defense requires, there is no peril of militarism, but that of unpreparedness is "an existing and parlous fact." Universal service kills militarism in a republic, observes the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which describes it as "the highest expression of the duty of the citizen in a democracy." This journal urges that the United States take over the education of boys for one year, during which time it should improve them physically, teach them obedience, and make them realize by service that they are full partners in the Government. We should have the Army that will result from a one-year enlistment of all citizens from their twentieth to their twenty-first year, with a return to the colors for thirty days of these same young men for five years, and a return for fifteen days until they are thirty. Further, we are informed that if the Allies win, a navy second to that of England is required; but if they lose, we shall need the biggest navy in the world, and a combination "with all America and all such other allies as we could get for the certain struggle to keep Germany from lording it over the world." The Chattanooga *Times* advocates an army of 250,000, with reserves of 500,000, and a navy big enough to guard safely our coasts. If the increase in the Army and Navy is held down to a point of reasonable and adequate defense, says the Jackson *Sun*, which "in a general way" indorses the Administration's program, there is no danger of militarism, and it characterizes public sentiment in the vicinity as "being practically equally divided upon the subject of preparedness, altho there are no advocates of an army or a navy that will lead to militarism." Other journals that see no peril of militarism and favor upbuilding of the Army and Navy are the Columbia *Herald*, the Cleveland *Journal and Banner*, the Greeneville *Sun*, and the Bristol *Herald-Courier*.

Michigan

The Detroit *Free Press* says that it is one of the first papers in the United States that advocated an increase in the size of

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our Army and Navy for proper defense against potential enemies. What this size should be it has never stated editorially, but personally the editor agrees with the views of Admiral Dewey and General Leonard Wood as to figures, and he adds:

"These distinguished authorities are in a better position to fix the amount, it seems to me, than the politicians who have emasculated their figures. The whole matter should be eliminated from party politics, and both divisions of our military forces placed on an effective basis as rapidly as it can be consistently and economically. . . . As far as we have been able to ascertain in this section, our citizens are in favor of adequate preparedness by a large majority."

According to the Grand Rapids *News*, the United States does not need a regular standing army of more than 100,000 men, but it believes in recruiting and equipping the National Guard to the limit in numbers and efficiency. In general, it favors the Swiss plan and is especially interested to have this country provided thoroughly with modern artillery, with the longest-range guns and sufficient quick-firing rifles. This journal wants a navy second to none, or, at least, only to Great Britain. The Sault Ste. Marie *Evening News* thinks that the size of our Army depends to a great extent on the size, condition, and ability of our Navy, but it puts 500,000 fighting men as a minimum, and would have them so stationed that effective mobilization could be accomplished quickly and advantageously. Among other journals that advocate adequate defense and discern no peril of militarism are the Saginaw *Courier-Herald*, the Manistee *News-Advocate*, the Bay City *Times*, the Boyne *Citizen*, the Calumet *News*, and the Alpena *News*, which would propose a standing army of no more than 100,000 if it were not for the fact that "our nation's most dangerous enemies are American citizens," wherefore, 200,000 might not be too large an estimate. This is the minimum figure of the Adrian *Telegram*, which holds that military preparations do not give rise to militarism, for "the spirit is there first, and preparations always lag behind." Against the foregoing opinion may be placed that of the Cheboygan *Democrat*, which does fear militarism in this country and thinks that our present standing army and National Guard are "all-sufficient," and that our present Navy "seems larger than we have actual use for or material to outfit."

Wisconsin

The German *Germania-Herold*, of Milwaukee, believes that our Army ought to be strong enough to defend the country against every possible enemy, but asks:

"Can there be anything more preposterous than the attitude of those newspapers that on the one hand contend that Germany is going to be utterly beaten and annihilated, while on the other hand they try to make us believe that the utterly beaten and annihilated Germany will after the conclusion of peace immediately attack America?"

As to the Navy, this journal says that "the experience of the last eighteen months ought to convince every intelligent and patriotic American that our Navy ought to be strong enough to protect our commerce against England's impudent piracy." Moreover, we read that there is a danger of militarism, but that "if it is the same effi-

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cient, well-directed, intelligent, and useful militarism that has become the corner-stone of the wonderful progress of the German Empire, it ought to be welcome." The La Crosse *Tribune* also fears militarism, but believes "the danger from without outweighs the objection if the nations are to continue to tote pistols." As for increasing our defense, it believes "this entire subject should await the outcome of the war," as there "will be, perhaps, a new era." The Racine *Times-Call* does not think there is much danger of militarism "so long as free institutions prevail," and it favors a fully equipped and organized standing army of 100,000, aside from those necessary for garrison-duty and coast-defense. Also, it would have a compulsory form of military service similar to that of the Swiss, and suggests that we work out some form of mobilizing war-material, in case of need, for at least 500,000 men. In all our efforts at preparedness it urges, too, that the strictest economy and the highest efficiency should be sought. It desires to see a navy "big enough to defend our coast and for such necessary offensive operations as a defensive program would call for." Among other journals that argue in favor of an increase in the Army and Navy, and do not fear militarism, are the Green Bay *Press-Gazette*, the Antigo *Journal*, the Appleton *Crescent*, the Waukesha *Freeman*, the Watertown *Times*, the Stevens Point *Gazette*, the Sheboygan *Journal*, and the Wausau *Record-Herald*, which says that "the relation between preparedness for national defense and 'militarism' is a convenient myth, of which proof is not even offered."

The editor of the Eau Claire *Leader* also sees no danger of militarism, and believes that the question of our defense should be "largely but not entirely determined" on the advice of experts, and he would "promote voluntary training in time of peace by compensation and reward to approximate, if necessary, the *per-capita* cost of foreign standing armies, but on war resort immediately to the draft." While the Baraboo *News* would have a larger army than at present, but not one so large as many of the European countries have, it argues for the second largest navy in the world, and thinks that there is danger of militarism "unless the Government makes the war-material." If we are going to have a big army and navy, says the Chippewa *Herald*, which senses the militaristic menace, their influence will surely be felt, and it adds that "it is time enough to wait and see how the European struggle ends before we begin to arm." Then this paper informs us that "people in this section are not disposed to spend money on a big army and navy," and that "preparedness is an uncivilized term."

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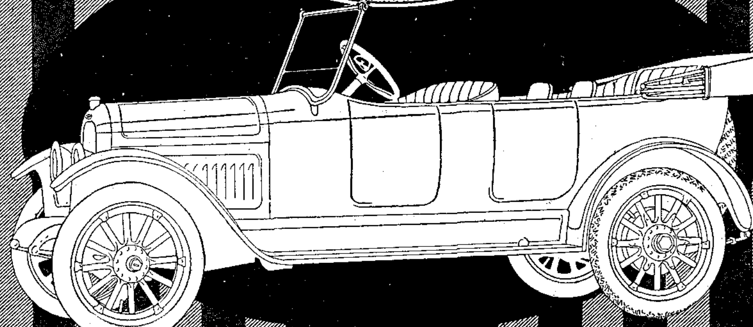
Minnesota

We hear from the Minneapolis *Tribune* that while it does not feel competent to suggest figures as to the increase in both branches of our defense, it is nevertheless "in favor of preparedness ample for every national need and emergency." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, which voices also the opinion of the *Dispatch* of that city, observes that to undertake to say exactly how much larger a regular army we need is to invade the domain of the military expert, and it adds that Congress should be guided by the wisdom of the trained and



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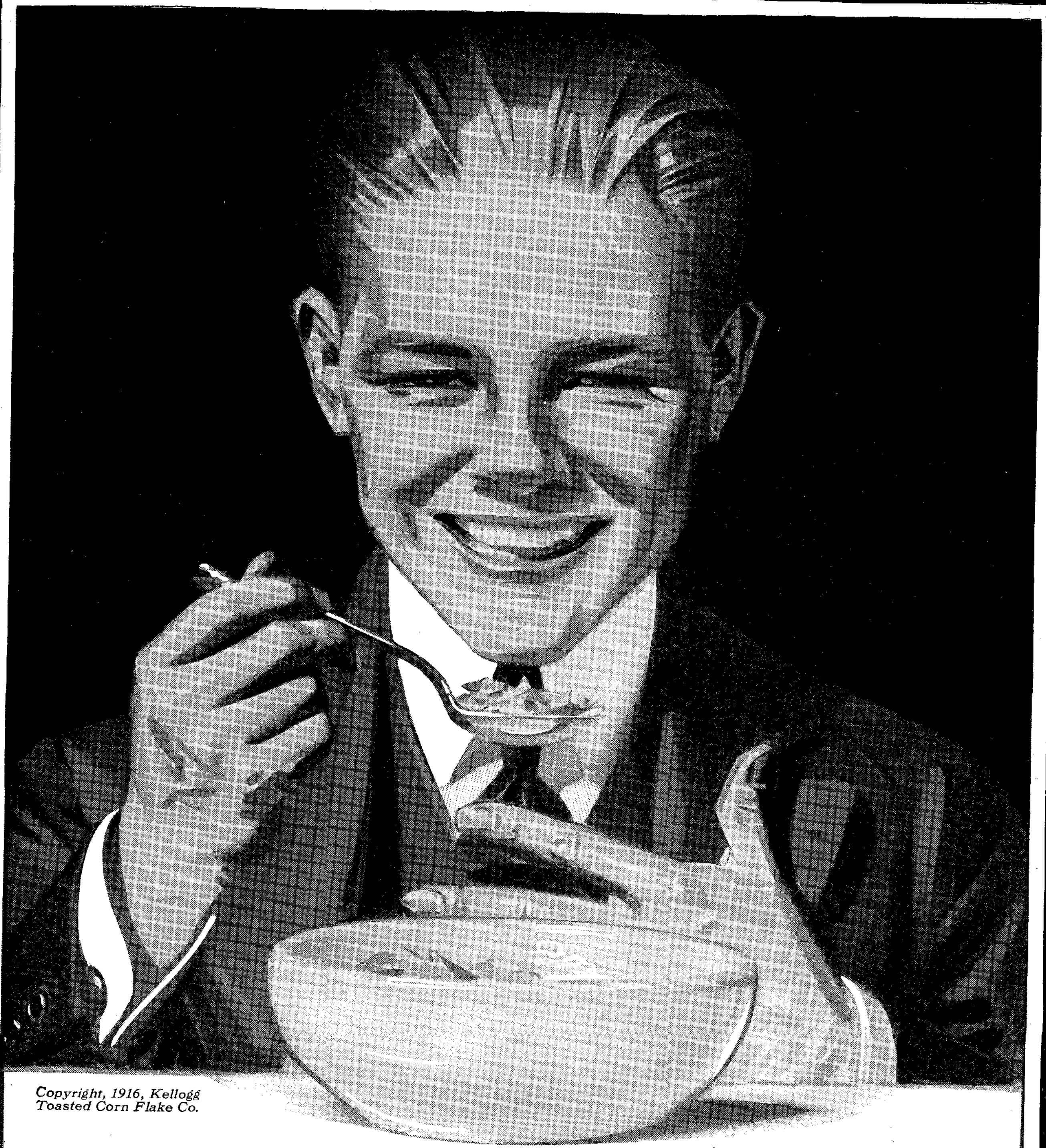
informed military authority. That our present military organization is almost farcical in proportions, we are reminded, can not escape the conclusion of any student of the situation. This journal, which informs us that "Northwestern sentiment favors a military development, but not the creation of a large military force nor the evolution of a military spirit," would provide for the necessities of the country while guarding against such a program as would underlie the charge of militarism. At the same time, however, "if there is a divided sentiment in the Northwest upon the army-increase, there is none when it comes to naval development." Somewhat different is the view-point of the Duluth *Herald*, which favors the adoption of the Wilson army- and navy-program, "not because we think it is needed, but because we fear that if it is not adopted the country may be stampeded into something vastly worse—that is, vastly more elaborate." As to militarism, this journal adds:

"That depends, of course, on the extent and character of the increase. In our policy of giving and asking only exact justice and of dealing with other nations as the Pan-American doctrine of Wilson prescribes, we have something vastly stronger and vastly better than any amount of 'preparedness.' Any such anomaly as 'universal military service,' which means conscription in time of peace, will mean and can mean nothing but militarism. We are in no danger of war, and will be in still less danger of war when the European War is over. It is our business to teach decent methods of international dealings, not to set a new pace in militarism just when Europe is learning a lesson that before the end will make Europe sick of militarism and eager for such a substitute for it as the United States, if it keeps its poise and sanity, will be able to teach."

But the Austin *Herald* considers that there is "a greater peril in the 'valor of ignorance' than in the increase of the Army and Navy," and among other journals that favor a defensive increase in the Army and Navy and see no menace of militarism are the Winona *Independent*, the Chisholm *Tribune-Herald*, which says "more satisfactory results will be obtained from both arms of the service if removed from dictation at the hands of a civilian head," the Albert Lea *Tribune*, the Rochester *Bulletin*, the Brainerd *Dispatch*, the Hastings *Gazette*, the New Ulm *Brown County Journal*, the Eveleth News, the St. Cloud *Times*, and the Mankato *Free Press*, which says that none "but the sentimentalists preach that nonsensical stuff" about militarism, and adds that "what we need in this country is more of the spirit of 1776. Americanism abroad is looked upon as a huge joke. Why not change that sentiment?" The Faribault *News-Republican*, shares the feeling of other journals in considering both the army- and navy-increase, and "would like to be assured that the price paid by the Government was a close one, or preferably that the Government make the ships and munitions."

North Dakota

The Fargo *Forum* favors an army adequate to protect the United States from invasion, and a navy for the same purpose, while it points out particularly that "we need submarines of a higher type than we now have." It sees a menace of militarism if our army- and navy-increases "are carried to extremes." From the Fargo *Courier-*



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CUBICAL CONTENTS 192 CUBIC INCHES

News we hear that while the size and equipment of the Army should be determined by experts, the minimum figure should be 200,000. This journal believes in universal military training with an increased number of schools to train officers, who will also receive an education to fit them for civil duties, but who shall be liable to the call of the colors when needed. Experts also should settle upon the development of our Navy, and it is suggested that "the people determine the policy, and trained men carry it out without 'pork-barrel' methods." Nevertheless, this editor adds, "it is fair to say that I think the people of North Dakota would not give a majority for such a plan as the above. The Germans and most of the Scandinavians are opposed to all preparedness, probably fearing that the United States will be drawn in against the Central Powers. They are very numerous in the State." In this connection, the Bismarck *Tribune*, believing that we ought to have an army of some 250,000 men, with a creation of reserves through a plan that will not necessarily interfere with economic conditions, and that we need a navy equal to the combined strength of Japan and Germany numerically and in efficiency, says that there is hardly any danger of militarism under our republican form of government. In fact—

"There are two extremes of every issue. Roosevelt represents one, and Bryan the other, on preparedness. Somewhere in between lies the solution. National defense is needed, and badly so, but it is better to accomplish that end through sane discussion. The American people do not need the prod of a war to act. Neither is the problem of better military defense to be decided by the manufacturers of war-munitions, nor their paid orators who are now busy going up and down our States. Put the soft pedal on the war-agitation."

If you give a boy a shotgun or a man a rifle, he is going to use it, observes the Jamestown *Capital*, which fears militarism, and states that "we don't want to make this beautiful, peaceful, agricultural territory of ours an armed camp. If men can be enthused to die for their country, why may we not enthuse them to live for it—a consummation far more noble." This journal would have an army "sufficiently large" for internal police work only, and does not believe the Navy needs to be materially increased. Of like mind is the Devil's Lake *Journal*, which says that "the present Army has been ample for many years, and if the United States attends to its own business, the present Army will continue to be adequate." As to our Navy we read that, except for the need of a merchant marine sufficient to supply our Navy, the same amount of money honestly expended as appropriated in the past would be ample.

South Dakota

The Sioux Falls *Argus-Leader* is of the opinion that we do not need an army of more than 250,000, but we should have the second navy in the world. "If we obtain the security we wish, it will be on the high seas, and people of the 'inland States,' tho far removed from any danger of invasion, are big enough to realize that what concerns one part of the nation touches all." Consequently our navy should be big enough to afford ample protection against invasion. As to militarism, there would be some danger of it if many of the suggestions made were carried out; nor is it

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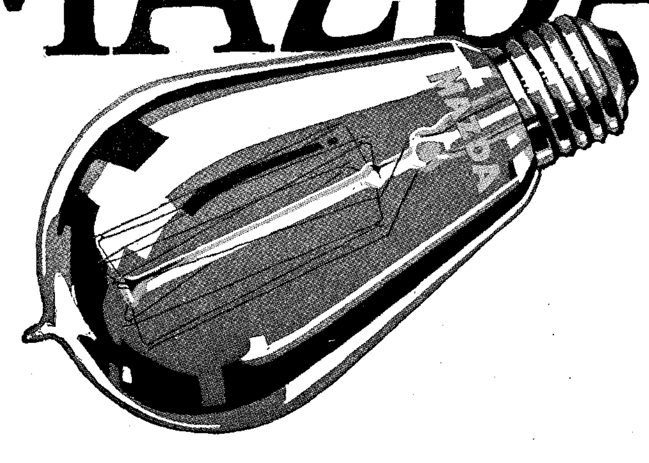
feared by the Sioux Falls *Press*, which recommends a "mobile regular army of from 150,000 to 175,000, with from 100,000 to 125,000 more manning well-equipped coast-defenses," and for our Navy "30 dreadnoughts and fast battle-cruisers, together with a half-hundred or more modern sea-going submarines, for the adequate protection of our two long coast-lines and our Canal interests."

The Aberdeen *American* thinks there is peril of militarism if the army and navy men and munitions-manufacturers should get the idea that they are "chief among the nation, and the rest exists by reason of them," but "as long as States like South Dakota make up the backbone of the nation founded upon agriculture, America is not going to be a nation of war-makers." We should have as large a navy as can be gradually built up and maintained from one-third or less of the funds now being wasted on "pork-barrel" appropriations, says the Watertown *Republic Opinion*, and the same applies to the Army, the proportion between the Army and Navy to be adjusted by experts. If "pork-barrel" funds could be shut off and applied to preparedness, the risk of militarism, in the view of this journal, would not be great, for our danger is not from militarism, "but from greed and misappropriation of funds." A similar view is held by the Mitchell *Republican*, which remarks that nobody can know the size of the Army and Navy "until the United States gets a foreign policy" because both branches "should be made to fit this country's policy, and not our policies to fit our Army and Navy." The Deadwood *Pioneer-Times* believes that the smaller the army "the better for the taxpayers and the young men" who enlist, and that we should have no navy at all "in times of peace." As to militarism, this paper agrees with the Pierre *Capital Journal* that "the fellow who is always ready for a fight always finds some one to accommodate him, even in a rural community." Efficiency and Government-manufacture of munitions will give us ample protection. The Chamberlain *Democrat*—which estimates the Army at 100,000 and a navy "retaining the same relative position we have had in the past, ranking with the best in the world"—says that the militarism which has been a curse to other nations may also afflict us. While the Milbank *Grant County Review* has absolutely no fear of militarism, it thinks that we need no larger standing army than from 250,000 to 300,000 men, but would have a substantial increase in our naval strength, particularly in submarines. The Vermillion *Plain Talk* (Dem.) thinks that we should have just as large a force in both branches of our defense as the experts deem necessary, and the Rapid City *Journal* believes in adequate defense, tho it regards the militaristic peril as actual.

Iowa

The army suggestion from the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* is: "1. Two hundred thousand regulars and a large excess of officers. 2. An increase of State militia coordinated with the United States regulars. 3. A much larger complete army equipment—guns, munitions—and all departments of military service, including hospital and medical service, transportation, etc." As to the Navy, this Republican journal says that with the Republican policy of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt for two new battleships each year, with cruisers, submarines,



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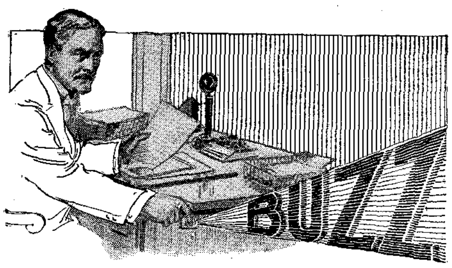

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and colliers proportionately, to replace obsolete warcraft and gradually increase the size of our Navy, there is little peril of militarism. The Burlington *Gazette* explains away any fear of militarism by saying that it does not think a state of absolutely perfect defense would cause the American people to rush into war more readily than in the present circumstances, and the Des Moines *Capital*, disavowing any expert knowledge about the Navy, thinks that it should be "second to none," because it is our first defense. For the Army, 140,000 should suffice as regulars. Moreover, it favors the continuance of the National Guard and proposes that members should receive one dollar for each meeting or each drill night. Any peril of militarism would be soon discovered and soon corrected, and it adds that "our best defense would be a free press in Europe and the consequent abolition of crowned heads." In our days the Dubuque *Telegraph-Herald* sees no peril, because the proposals for the increase in our Army and Navy are "purely defensive, and to the spirit of America militarism is abhorrent," and the Davenport *Times* and *The Democrat*, of the same city, agree with this view.

The Cedar Rapids *Republican* thinks our present Army is of the right size and that we need a navy large enough to maintain our dignity as a nation. In this section of the country, says the *Evening Gazette*, of the same city, the opinion seems to be that the Continental Army ought to lie dormant until some attention has been given to the National Guard, whose military possibilities never have been thoroughly developed. We should have a regular army competent to withstand attack on our own soil in case our Navy proved unable to prevent invaders from landing. Furthermore, we do not require a navy that could sweep the seas, but one to protect our enormous seacoast, and we are told that what we most need is submarines, "not experimental submarines." The peril of militarism in the United States depends wholly upon the policy of the Administration, and "if the taxpayers are led to believe that they are paying heavier levies because of the need for an enormous army and navy, the malcontents will see to it that we are advertised abroad as a nation in the throes of militarism."

Until the entire world comes to its senses and agrees to disarmament, we must be in a position to protect ourselves, regardless of any militaristic peril, according to the Keokuk *Constitution-Democrat*, which thinks our Army strikingly deficient in numbers, equipment, and training, and argues for a navy larger possibly than that of any other nation. Then the Keokuk *Gate City* favors an army and navy sufficient for any emergency, and sees no peril in militarism. Other journals that favor reasonable defense are the Oskaloosa *Herald*, the Humboldt *Independent*, the Spencer *News*, the Algona *Upper Des Moines Republican*, the Waterloo *Courier and Republican*, Webster City *Freeland Tribune*, the Mason City *Globe-Gazette*, the Iowa Falls *Hardin County Citizen*, and the Le Mars *Globe-Post*. On the other hand, the Iowa City *Citizen*, which advocates an army of 100,000 and an increase in the National Guard, together with more submarines and aeroplanes, but very few first-class battle-ships for the Navy, does see the peril of militarism, because "preparedness for war produces war." So also thinks the Iowa Falls *Sentinel*, which believes a million men should be trained in our service in the Army, and that we should have a fleet of "250 different war-boats," but the Boone *News-Republican* says that the Government is going fast enough with the Navy unless some hostile act is directed by any country against the United States.

Little fear of militarism is felt by the Ottumwa *Courier*, "if the way is kept open for the selection and promotion of officers on a basis of merit rather than political pull or special training." This journal and the Sioux City *Tribune* advocate universal military training because it would insure "a vast gain in the physique of our men, in their patriotism, and their efficiency in civil life." Nor does *The Tribune* see any militaristic peril, and the Sioux City *News* says we can avoid this peril if the Government will build its own battle-ships and make its own munitions of war. While the danger from lack of preparation is a greater peril than militarism, the Le Mars *Sentinel* agrees with the Sioux City *News* in thinking that as a counter-irritant the Government should manufacture its guns, munitions, and war-vessels. The Marshalltown *Times-Republican* for army purposes favors a million men in the State militia according to the proposal in the bill of Senator Cummins. Our Navy should not be so much larger than it is, but it should be kept efficient and increased systematically and gradually. If we do not take on a huge standing army, this journal observes, we are in no danger of militarism, while, in fact, "our greatest danger is from our hysterical friends whose sky-scrapers are so near the water's edge on our Atlantic coast."

Nebraska

We learn from the Omaha *World-Herald* that present conditions would be reasonably met by the 40,000 increase in the standing army asked for by the President, together with the "creation of a Continental reserve and the development of a State militia." This journal also approves the Administration's naval program "for the period covered," nor does it see any danger of militarism in "defensive armament." The Lincoln *Nebraska State Journal* says "we need only the bones of a large army," and adds that "the objection to a large standing army, that it rots manhood, as we now manage it, does not apply with equal force to the Navy, because the personnel is comparatively small. The Navy is a financial, not a political and social, problem. Therefore, the Navy could be enlarged very much without serious consequences and give us all the defense we need." As to militarism, this observer thinks that the peril is "one of pork."

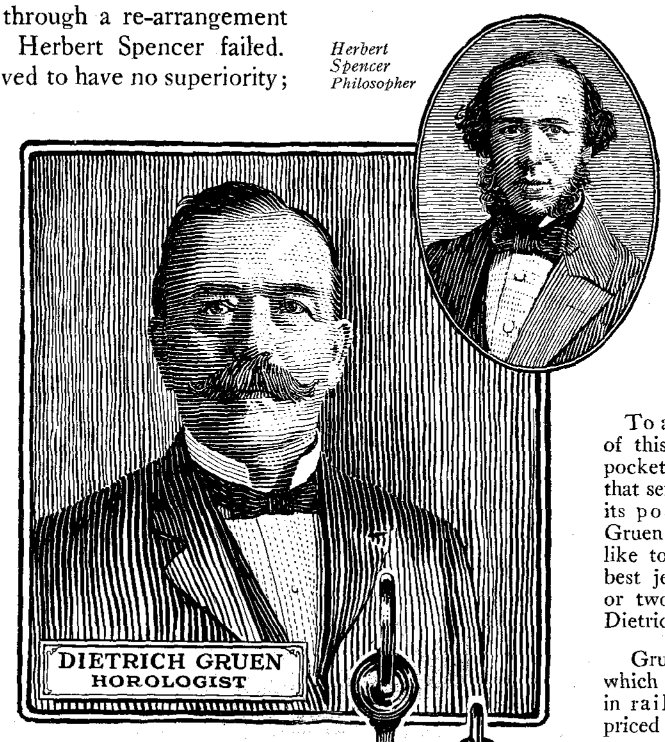
The Lincoln *Star* thinks that as long as the people construct and direct their Government there can be no danger of militarism in a standing army of the size suggested by the President, and there is never any danger from a large navy, but it adds that the people might reject any proposal to encourage greater expense than is sufficient to provide a navy to defend our coast from foreign attack, and tells us that the "biggest-navy-in-the-world propaganda excites popular resentment." The Norfolk *News* also desires a navy large enough to defend us from any invasion, and thinks our Army should consist of from 300,000 to 500,000, nor does it see any fear of militarism. There is not a bit of danger of such a condition, says the Nebraska City *Press*, because "George Washington's admonition is as alive to-day as it was when he bade fare-

THE·MAN·WHO·SUCCEEDED WHERE·HERBERT·SPENCER·FAILED

SEVENTY-THREE years ago, in Derby, England, lived a young man who had a new idea in watch-making. Day after day he sat bended over his work table, deep in study, with innumerable sketches before him, seeking to make his dream come true.

He was Herbert Spencer, then an inventor, later one of the world's greatest utilitarian philosophers. His idea, to quote from his autobiography, was "a re-arrangement of the works with a view to greater flatness."

Although his principle—that a practical thin watch could be accomplished only through a re-arrangement of the works—was correct, Herbert Spencer failed. "My model," he writes, "proved to have no superiority; indeed it was a bad one."


Herbert Spencer Philosopher

Another man's ideal

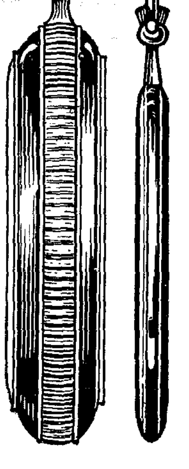
In Cincinnati, Ohio, thirty-three years later, another man conceived the same idea. Like Spencer, he saw that *all* watches were not only too large, but too *thick*.

This man was Dietrich Gruen, a Swiss, a young watch manufacturer who had learned his trade under one Martens of Freiburg, Germany, among the most renowned horologists of his time.

He had founded his business in America with the idea of producing a watch of exceptional merit. For its production his thoughts turned naturally to Switzerland, where from time out of mind the finest watches have been produced. He knew that for accuracy and other attributes of a satisfactory watch, there was no equal to the careful hand-finishing of the skilled Swiss craftsman, with his generations of inherited cunning.

So it was to Switzerland that Dietrich Gruen turned for workmen who could produce a watch of superior value. There he gathered together a group of the finest craftsmen and established his first factory for producing watch movements, importing these and fitting them to their cases in America

The smallest watch made was what is known as the "18" size. But Dietrich Gruen planned and experimented until he produced the watch known as the "16" size—for many years the popular size watch and the size made today by all manufacturers for railroad use. But even this did not satisfy the ideals of Dietrich Gruen. He saw that the American public wanted a timepiece still smaller and thinner. So he began a series of experiments toward that end—experiments which were to be crowned with success only after a long term of years. He saw immediately that no cutting down of existing movements would do, but that a radical change would be necessary to produce the watch of which he dreamed. He started then from the bottom, striving to find a new arrangement of movement parts, which, without weakening any individual wheel or pinion, would *build up* a watch of exceeding thinness.


The Watch of Herbert Spencer's time **The Gruen Verithin**

Then came success!

In 1896 he succeeded, through an invention of his son Fritz to bring out the Verithin Model; but it was not until 1902 (while Herbert Spencer still lived, it is gratifying to state) that Dietrich Gruen brought his thin model to the high standard of accuracy and durability which the name Gruen Verithin stands for.

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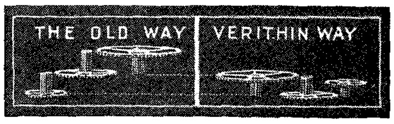


well to his army." This journal does not believe we need an army a great deal larger than we have now, but it would make the National Guard efficient and adopt the Australian system for the military training of our youth. As to the Navy, it is our first line of defense—need any more be said? The Hastings *Republican* observes: "The sentiment in Nebraska and this portion of the West is overwhelmingly opposed to an increase in the Army and Navy as advocated by the extreme preparedness-propagandists, and feeling is growing bitter toward those people and publications that are believed to be in the pay of the munition-factory magnates and steel trust."

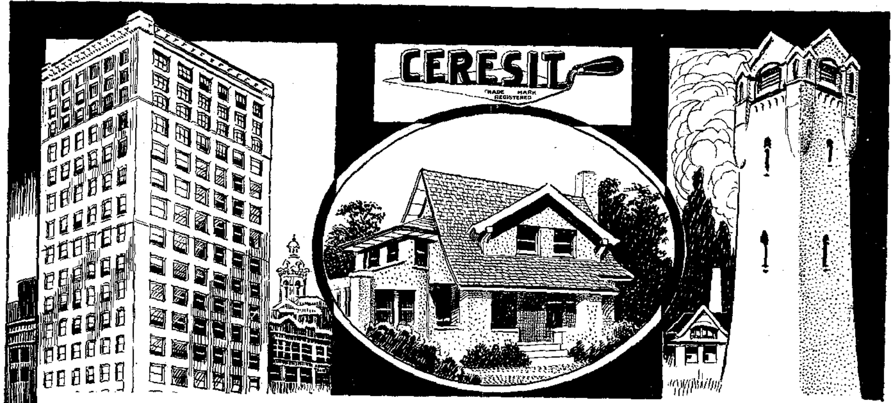
In the view of this journal our Army should only be large enough to protect our foreign possessions and police the Panama Canal and the States; nor should our Navy be much larger than it is at present. The Beatrice *Express* would have a navy only large enough to protect our coast, and thinks we should spend our money for submarines, torpedo-boats, etc., instead of battle-ships. As to the Army, we need greatly to increase our force of officers, and every university should be equipped to train army officers in the manner of West Point. The Government, too, should own the munition-factories. There would be danger of militarism, in the view of this journal, if our Army and Navy were increased to the extent desired by some. But the Grand Island *Independent* sees no menace of militarism in increases for defensive purposes only, and would continue the constructive program of the past ten years for the Navy "until it shall have been determined that the present world-demand for international agreement as to land- and sea-forces shall bring fruition or be denied." While the Army at present seems to be large enough, the York *Republican* admits that we do need a few extra troops to police the Mexican border, "but usually enough troops to police our own country are ample," and it adds:

"The terror that has seized Maxim and the manufacturers of war-materials is not felt by the people in this section. There is no fear of invasion here. It took six months to convey 300,000 soldiers from Canada to Europe, and Great Britain mistress of the seas. There would be ample time to prepare after war was declared. The Navy is the thing. We want protection, if anything. There is no thought of aggression. Subsea-craft seem to be the most effective for the purpose. It is doubtful if there shall ever be another sea-battle between dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts. An adequate fleet of subsea-craft ought to calm the fears of shipbuilders, at least. The thought of foreign invasion, however, is a joke or a nightmare. We could raise and drill an army while they were getting their men over here that could annihilate them faster than they could land them."

On the subject of militarism this journal says that no one has yet advocated a standing army big enough to scare the American people or to enslave them. The objection to a large army is the cost in men and money.

Missouri

The St. Louis *Republic* favors the maintenance of our Navy at a strength, dictated by the strategic conditions created by the opening of the Panama Canal, sufficient to defend our coasts. In view of the rapidly



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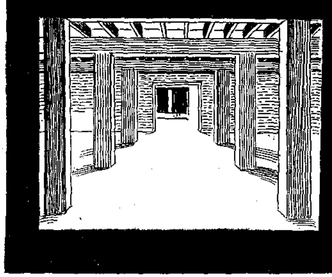

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changing technique of naval warfare, this journal goes on to say:

"We make no pretense to knowing just what that is. We shall have to 'take advice,' as Abernethy said. We favor universal service under the Swiss plan—*mutatis mutandis*—for all American youth, and the increase of our regular army contemplated in the Administration plan. We see no danger of 'militarism' from the organization of a citizen-army on the same principle which underlay the service of the minutemen of historic fame, nor from a navy for defense only."

Nor does the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* fear this peril. It advocates an army of 500,000, one-third of the number to be regulars, and a navy "larger than any but that of Great Britain." In the view of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* we should have a navy able to repel any attack and in such case take the offensive, and an army of not less than 200,000 regulars as a nucleus, with sufficient trained officers to handle 1,000,000 trained and equipped reserves of citizen-soldiery on an emergency-call. There is no danger of militarism in the increase of the Navy alone, altho "excessive increase might lead to dangerous influence in favor of war, and thus lead to militarism, and an excessive standing army would be a menace on account of its influence on the civil government." The real danger is in "our inclination to pacifism," according to the Kansas City *Star*, which is inclined to take the advice of the expert board on the adequate size of both Army and Navy. The latter should be "one of the very best," thinks the Kansas City *Journal*, which estimates the Army at 150,000, and sees no danger of militarism unless our defense-increase is "extravagant." The St. Joseph *News-Press* has no fear of militarism and favors an army of 200,000 men, with a reserve obtained through the Continental plan of ex-Secretary Garrison. This force, however, "should be regarded only as a makeshift until a national army placed on obligatory personal training and service can be created." As to our Navy, it "should be so large that when divided between the Atlantic and Pacific it may be equal on the Atlantic to that of the second naval Power in the world and on the Pacific equal to that of Japan."

The Jefferson City *Democrat-Tribune* would double the present size of the Army and Navy, and sees no militaristic danger, and while the St. Charles *Banner News*, which is in Mr. Champ Clark's congressional district, admits the menace, yet, it says that necessity forces us to prepare, and that "the real peril depends a great deal upon the nature of the peace-treaties at the close of the European War." The Chillicothe *Constitution* proposes a standing army of 350,000, the continuance of the State militia, and a reasonable amount of drill service in our public and other schools, and it says further that we should "work up to a fifty per cent. greater navy" than we have now. The danger of militarism will come if we carry our increases beyond the bound of "reasonable preparedness," but the Kirksville *Express* thinks there is very great danger of this sort, because "if army and navy 'look good' to Americans, human nature will want to try them out." Nevertheless, this journal suggests an army of 200,000 regulars, with fully 200,000 trained in the more technical branches of the service, and also an adaptation of the Swiss system for our

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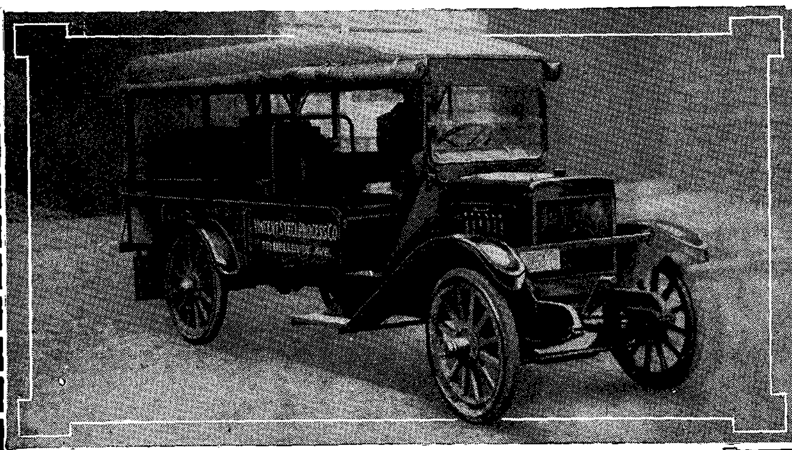

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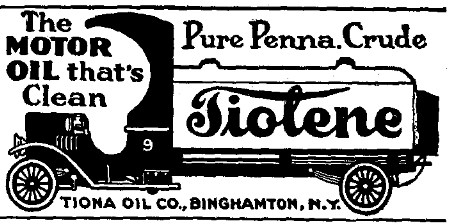
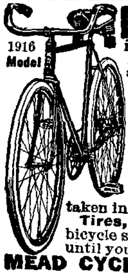
The MOTOR OIL that's Clean





Rider AGENTS Wanted in each town to ride and show a new 1916 model **"RANGER"** bicycle Write for our *special offer* on a sample to introduce.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 days' trial.** Send for big **free** catalog and particulars of *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our **low prices** and *remarkable terms.*

94 STYLES, sizes and colors in Ranger bicycles. Most complete line in America. Other guaranteed models $11.95, $14.75 and $17.60. A few good second-hand bicycles taken in trade, $3 to $8 to clear.

Tires, lamps, wheels, sundries, parts, and all bicycle supplies *at half usual prices.* **Do not buy** until you get our catalog and offers. *Write Now.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. R 172, CHICAGO

Wayside, Amsterdam, Bucks, England

(*It's the Address of a Pipe-Smoker*)

Gentlemen:

After a many years' hunt for the perfect tobacco, I have lately come across your Edgeworth Plug Slice, and though so many miles away from you feel that I must really drop you a line in gratitude to thank you for same. "Edgeworth" is a great tobacco; its nutty, natural flavor never pulls on one's palate and it never bites the tongue. My quest is over; I have found the perfect smoke and I want to congratulate you upon the skill and experience that led to its evolution. I have only two grumbles to register against it: firstly, too many friends want to borrow a pipeful: secondly, one is tempted to sit up too late at night just to have another pipe, thereby leading to late hours and increased consumption of "baccy."

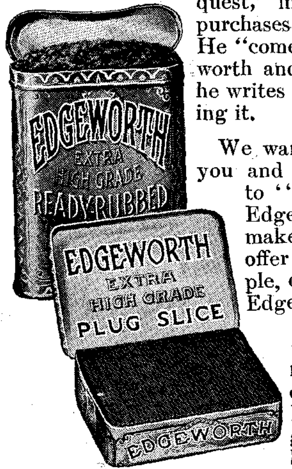
Yours sincerely,

Victor Pitt Kethley.

You would probably not guess in three tries what we think the most important sentence in this letter.

It is the one that says, "I have lately come across your Edgeworth," etc.

Now here is a man who has smoked a pipe for years, who uses the expression, "my quest," in referring to his purchases of pipe tobacco. He "comes across" Edgeworth and likes it so well he writes us a letter praising it.



We want more people, you and a lot of others, to "come across" Edgeworth, and to make that easy we offer you a free sample, or samples, since Edgeworth is made in two forms. Our problem is not to get smokers to ***believe*** Edgeworth is a great tobacco, but to get them to ***try*** it and ***discover*** its merits.

Send us your name on a post card. Mention the name of a tobacco store you patronize; we will mail you a sample of Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed differ only in form. The Plug Slice comes pressed into flat, oblong slices that you rub up in your hands before putting in your pipe. The Ready-Rubbed is already prepared for the pipe.

Samples of both will be sent you on request. Ask for them.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket-size tin, 50c for large tin, $1.00 for handsome humidor package. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply, but except in a few isolated cases all dealers have it.

Write to Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

public schools. Then "we need the second navy in the world in power and speed, and need it by 1920; but appropriations should be made on a basis which will prevent mistakes of the past."

In the view of the Columbia *Herald-Statesman* we should have an active standing army of 500,000 and the Navy should be the equal, if not superior, of any world-Power. Incidentally, this journal remarks that "the foreign trade of the United States is increasing each year and must some day be protected from jealous Powers who are now losing their trade because of the present war." Good is seen in the fact that military training in either army or navy offers "a wide variety of experience in the arts and science of mechanics and engineering, and that discipline is rigidly taught," so that "it would seem that a larger number of men would be trained not only in militarism, but would be taught how to work and how to obey orders." The Boonville *Central Missouri Republican*, however, believes that with a moderate army and navy we shall avoid militarism, because "the weakling never carries a chip on his shoulder." How large, then, should they be? The editor replies frankly:

"I have no idea. Information away out here is confusing. To look at Mexico, Canada, and Japan, we don't need much, but when we think of Germany, we need a H—— of a lot of men and ships. It looks foolish to spend a 'billion in five years' on ships that rust doth corrupt, when that same billion would build five highways across this country that would make the Appian Way look like a by-path. As I remember, tho, the only kid I did not pick a fight with was the Irish Mick who I was sure could lick me. The plan for an army outlined by some one in *Harper's Weekly* about four months ago seems to me to be the best I have read. The idea there seemed to be to take the energy we had been putting into football in our colleges and making an army out of it. This probably would show a saving in life each year, if nothing more."

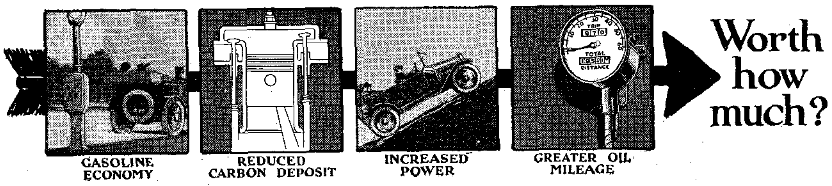
The Fulton *Gazette* claims that to increase the size of the Army and Navy increases the number of persons whose only business is war. Yet this Democratic journal adds that it has full confidence in the Administration, and that if the President and his advisers think we should undertake preparedness on a large scale they will have its indorsement. The Moberly *Democrat* thinks we can make all preparations necessary with the money we are now spending, but the Springfield *Leader*, which favors an army of 250,000, and a navy sufficiently large to protect us against any Power on earth, frankly admits the peril of militarism, but is convinced we should be prepared nevertheless. Merely for defense let our Navy be the best in the world, says the editor of the Aurora *Advertiser*, and let it be a help at all times to the merchant-service and the business and consular service of the nation. As to the Army, if it is to be managed as at present, this observer would not favor an increase of more than double, but he adds that "if the Army can be used in times of peace in some Governmental constructive work, allowing time off for drills, etc., and paying extra for the time used in such work, the number may be enlarged to include all the unemployed of the nation." Adequate defense is favored also by the Carthage *Press*, which thinks that we should have an army of 300,000 or more, with a large body of trained reserves, that our Navy should be powerful enough to defend our great coast-line, "give a diplomatic demand from Washington some power and effect," and maintain this country's rights on the sea.

Kansas

The Topeka *Capital*, owned and edited by Governor Arthur Capper, believes the Army is large enough at this time, and while we do not need a large navy, modern equipment should replace that which is out of date. Further, the people of the West are not for a preparedness-program because "we are already spending enough and want more for our money than we have been getting in the past." On the other hand, Mr. William Allen White, of the Emporia *Gazette*, says we need an army of 200,000 and the largest navy in the world, and there is no danger of militarism if our increases in defense are "properly handled." The Atchison *Globe* reports that the majority of intelligent citizens in northeastern Kansas believe in reasonable preparedness, and that it has heard from many representative citizens the opinion that an army of 200,000, backed by a thoroughly efficient National Guard, would be adequate. These citizens also favor a large and modern navy, the second largest in the world, but they see no occasion for an effort to wrest sea-supremacy from Great Britain. While the feeling in this section is that too many professional army men might bring about a militaristic condition, yet there could be no objection to the figures above named, and this journal adds that while "most Kansas citizens do not object to paying the cost of reasonable protection," they are "disturbed over stories of reckless extravagance in both Army and Navy."

There is not the slightest danger of militarism becoming a menace, whether adequate measures are taken or rejected, observes the Atchison *Champion*, which believes our Army should be large enough for a first line in case of defense, in case of invasion, which is "extremely unlikely." Then we should have the second navy of the world, and "not a poor navy at that, because it is the one branch of our armed forces to be relied upon most in case of war," and because "a large navy is worth the price in advertising the nation in foreign ports." Nor do the Leavenworth *Times* or *The Post* of that city fear militarism, if the increase in our defense is reasonable. Approval of the Administration's army-increase program is exprest by the Kansas City *Globe*, and it says we should have a navy of sufficient power to protect our coast against any possible attack, its make-up to be decided by experts. In the belief of this journal "our scientific board will soon spring something new in naval equipment that will relegate the battle-ship and the submarine to the junk-heap," and it adds that under our Constitution no harm can come to our nation by proposed increase of the national defense, for the only danger in a large army would be through misuse. The Lawrence *Journal-World* believes that we need most of all a sufficient number of officers to handle the armies we might raise in case of necessity, and that we should have a system by which every able-bodied man could learn the rudiments of military education, so that if his services were required he would not be as a "lamb

Motor Efficiency



Motor efficiency depends largely upon lubricating efficiency and that means:

Reduced carbon deposit.

More mileage from your gasoline.

More mileage from your lubricating oil.

Increased power.

There is only one way to experience for yourself the benefits from a really scientific lubricant. That is—*use it.*

A simple test should convince you.

The Lubricating Chart at the right which represents our professional advice, has, for a number of years, been the standard guide to scientific automobile lubrication. Opposite your car you will find specified the correct oil for your motor.

That oil was specified for your motor after a careful scientific analysis of its lubricating requirements by the Vacuum Oil Company.

If your car is not listed, a copy of our complete Lubricating Chart will be sent on request.

An Economical Demonstration

It will probably cost you less than $1.00 to fill your crank-case with the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your car.

The garage or dealer you trade with has it, or can promptly secure it for you.

Ask him to empty your crank-case of its present oil and fill it with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils.

You can then judge for yourself the results in—increased power, reduced carbon deposit, gasoline economy, reduced oil consumption.

Is it not worth this nominal expenditure for you to discover for yourself these continuous benefits from using the oil specified for your car by a company whose unquestioned standing in engineering circles is world-wide?

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, - Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

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Indianapolis
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Kansas City

Correct Automobile Lubrication

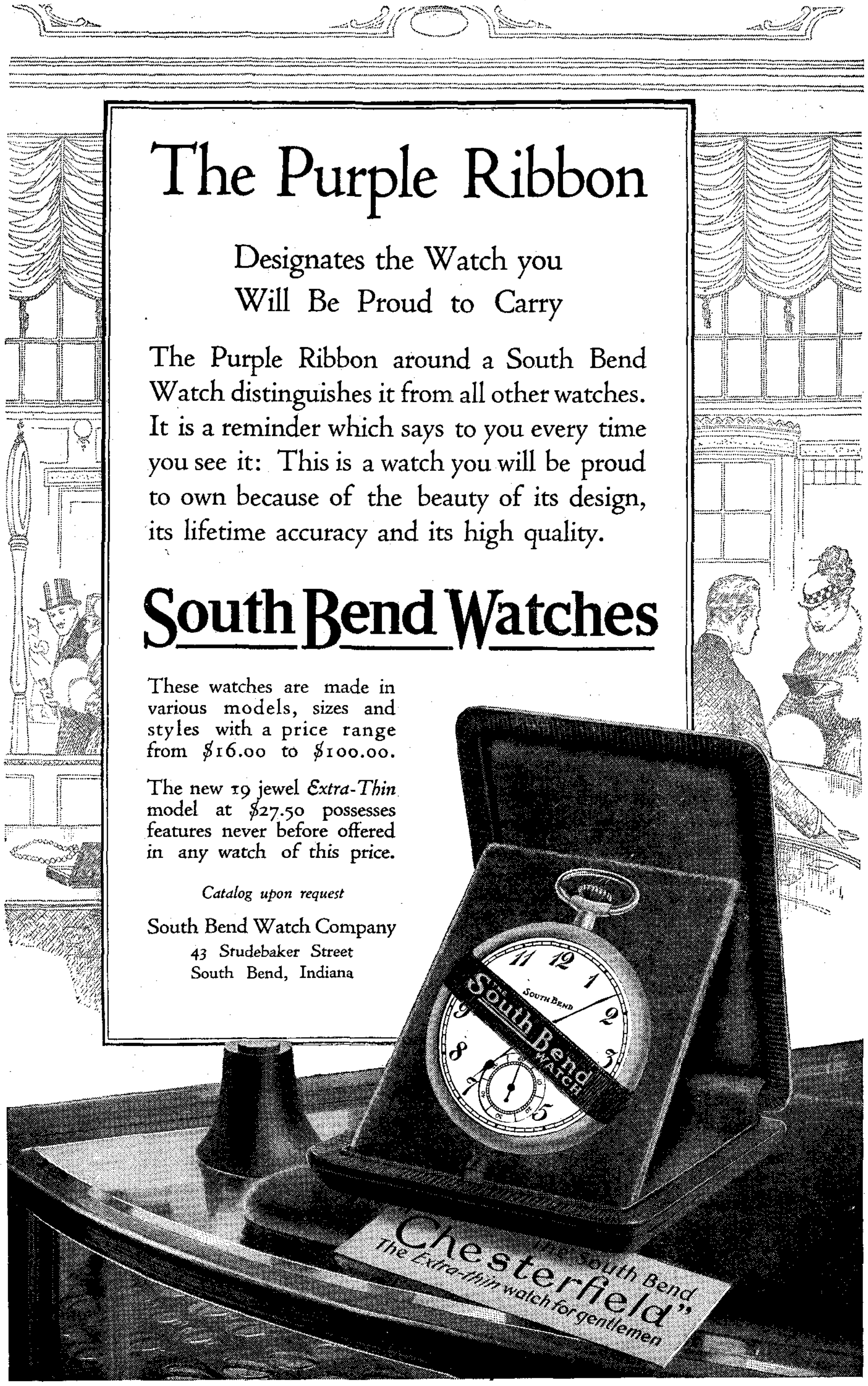
Explanation:— The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF	1916		1915		1914		1913		1912	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auburn (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Avery	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 5 & C. 1 Ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (8 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Case	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Model 6-40)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Model 6-30)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
Cole	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cunningham	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Delaunay-Belleville	....	....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dodge	A	Arc.	E	E	....	....	....	....	....	....
Empire	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Grant	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Super Six	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
I. H. C. (air)	....	....	B	A	B	A	B	A	....	....
" (water, 2 cycle)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (water, 4 cycle)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jackson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....
" (Chesterfield)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
King	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E	A	E
" (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Model 48)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Model 35)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lozier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Marion	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (22-72)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moline	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Moon (4 cyl)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
National	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oldsmobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paige	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E	A	E
" (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (12 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
" " (8 cyl)	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stevens Duryea	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

Electric Vehicles — For motor bearings and enclosed chains, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" the year around. For open chains and differential, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" the year around. Exception—For ***winter lubrication*** of pleasure cars use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" for worm drive and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for bevel gear drive.


South Bend Watch
The South Bend "Chesterfield" The Extra-thin watch for gentlemen

The Purple Ribbon

Designates the Watch you
Will Be Proud to Carry

The Purple Ribbon around a South Bend Watch distinguishes it from all other watches. It is a reminder which says to you every time you see it: This is a watch you will be proud to own because of the beauty of its design, its lifetime accuracy and its high quality.

South Bend Watches

These watches are made in various models, sizes and styles with a price range from $16.00 to $100.00.

The new 19 jewel Extra-Thin model at $27.50 possesses features never before offered in any watch of this price.

Catalog upon request

South Bend Watch Company
43 Studebaker Street
South Bend, Indiana

Fifteen Hundred Facts and Similes for Sermons and Addresses. A collection of incidents, quotations, and stories for illustrating and enlivening sermons and addresses. Nearly 500 pages. Cloth $2.00.
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CONVERSATION WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT by Mary Greer Conklin. An interesting, shrewdly written book on the true art of conversation and its attainment. Many felicitous quotations. Cloth, 75c net; by mail 83c.
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The Entire Army of English Speech
over 450,000 Words strong, for the first time is mustered for the service of mankind in ONE ALPHABETICAL ORDER—three-column formation—within the covers of one Book: the mightiest verbal force ever assembled. Command it!
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led forth to slaughter." Our Navy should be strong enough to guard our ports and ships, with plenty of sea-going submarines.

The Salina *Journal* would not increase the Army or the Navy, except to add battle-cruisers and submarine-destroyers, for it regards militarism as a real peril. The Dodge City *Globe*, too, argues from the experience of other countries that it is quite unlikely this one can develop and maintain a large military establishment and keep it forever inactive, and it holds that we should certainly not have a large army, and that our present Navy seems to be sufficient. Again, the Arkansas City *News* thinks that our Army at present is large enough, but would make it more efficient. Something quite substantial should be offered the men in the way of training, something that would be of use in the commercial world, as well as something that would be efficient in the way of defense. Fifty per cent. of our standing army efforts should be among research-work that would tend to remove domestic troubles. As to our Navy, we probably need one as large again as that which we have, and our battle-ships and all other fighting vessels, or at least a very large per cent. of them, should be constructed so they can be transformed into commercial carriers when not needed in active service, for we should "make the Navy earn its way, and have a merchant-marine operated by the Government that will be useful as well as ornamental." This journal, moreover, is persuaded that we incur the risk of militarism if we increase our Army and Navy with the idea of fighting a foreign enemy alone, and it adds that "the Army and the Navy are one and the same when it comes to bringing about a peril of this kind. We ought to have a nation which was too useful unto itself to be preparing to fight some imaginary foe all the while. We would be crazy with the heat, figuratively speaking, in mid-winter."

The editor of the Holton *Recorder* speaks from experience when he says:

"I think, under our system of government, practically unanimous sentiment against offensive warfare, it is silly to suggest that we, under any circumstances or conditions of which I can now conceive, are in danger of becoming an aggressive, military nation. The idea that we could organize an effective defensive army of a million or more men inside of three or four weeks to resist an invading force composed of veteran soldiers is the dream of men who either never saw and know nothing about an army, and would not know the difference between an army and a mob, or of those who do their thinking only along the line of preconceived prejudices. I speak from experience as well as observation. I entered the Army in the spring of 1861 when the troops were all new and raw, and remained until 1865, when the troops had become veterans."

Among other journals that advocate sufficient increase for defense and who do not fear militarism are the Burlington *Republican*, Pittsburg *Headlight*, the Hutchinson *Gazette*, and the Iola *Register*, altho the latter says that the chief objection to all the present outcry about preparedness is that it is "untimely." With "every possible enemy bled white and still bleeding," this country will be safer from attack for fifty years after this war ends than it ever has been in its history. While the Chanute *Daily Tribune* thinks that we should strengthen our Army, and especially our

Navy, it informs us that the impression prevails "in this Western country" that we should demand better returns on money now being spent, and that "we would now be in very good shape if we were getting value received." As to militarism, that depends on the size and manner of the increase in our defense, but "dangers along this line are greatly exaggerated by brainstorm agitators under any system," and the Concordia *Blade* states that the consensus of opinion seems to be for a safe and sane preparedness-program, "probably not as radical as that advocated by President Wilson, and certainly not similar to what is wanted by Theodore Roosevelt."

Arkansas

The Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* points out that we shall have more of militarism in the United States as the years go by because of our emergence from our former isolation and the greater part we shall play in the affairs of the world. This increased militarism will not be caused by, but will be the cause of, a larger army and navy. While it has no doubt that a big army and navy will produce a certain superficial militarism, this journal does not believe that it will seriously affect the fabric of our national life. The Helena *World* has forebodings of militarism and advocates an army only large enough to keep the peace and prevent the destruction of life and property, and to protect the interests of Americans on the border under conditions such as those now existing in Mexico, and a navy adequate to meet the requirements, which are "large and varied." The Harrison *Times* also fears militarism, and does not favor any increase in the Army and Navy at present; and the Morrilton *Democrat* thinks that our Army and Navy are sufficient for any occasion that may arise in the next fifty years, while the spirit behind the present agitation, "if allowed to grow, would insist upon war with any other country upon the slightest provocation." But the Jonesboro *Tribune* says that military preparedness does not necessarily mean that we have a chip on the shoulder, and it adds that "we have been prepared all the time to administer a thorough 'licking' to Mexico, yet we have allowed that nation to trail the national honor of America in the dust, and humiliate us more than any European nation, better prepared to combat us, could hope to without war."

The Paragould *Press* thinks that the danger of a lack of initiative might in the long run be greater than the peril of militarism, and advocates an army sufficient to form the nucleus for a force of 1,000,000 men, and a navy at least 20 per cent. more efficient than that of Great Britain, and while the Clarksville *Democrat* does not consider "too much army and navy" an issue as yet, it would not have a large standing army, but one organized for maximum efficiency, and a navy of favorable comparison with others in the world "supported directly by the Government without service of the armor-plate trust, etc." The Fayetteville *Sentinel* fears no militarism, and suggests that we should have a navy as large as any country on the globe, if not larger, while *The Republic*, of the same town, thinks similarly if our defense-increases are made in moderation and properly controlled. Nor does *The Texarkanian* think we need a large standing army—not exceeding 75,000, because "American patriotism can be

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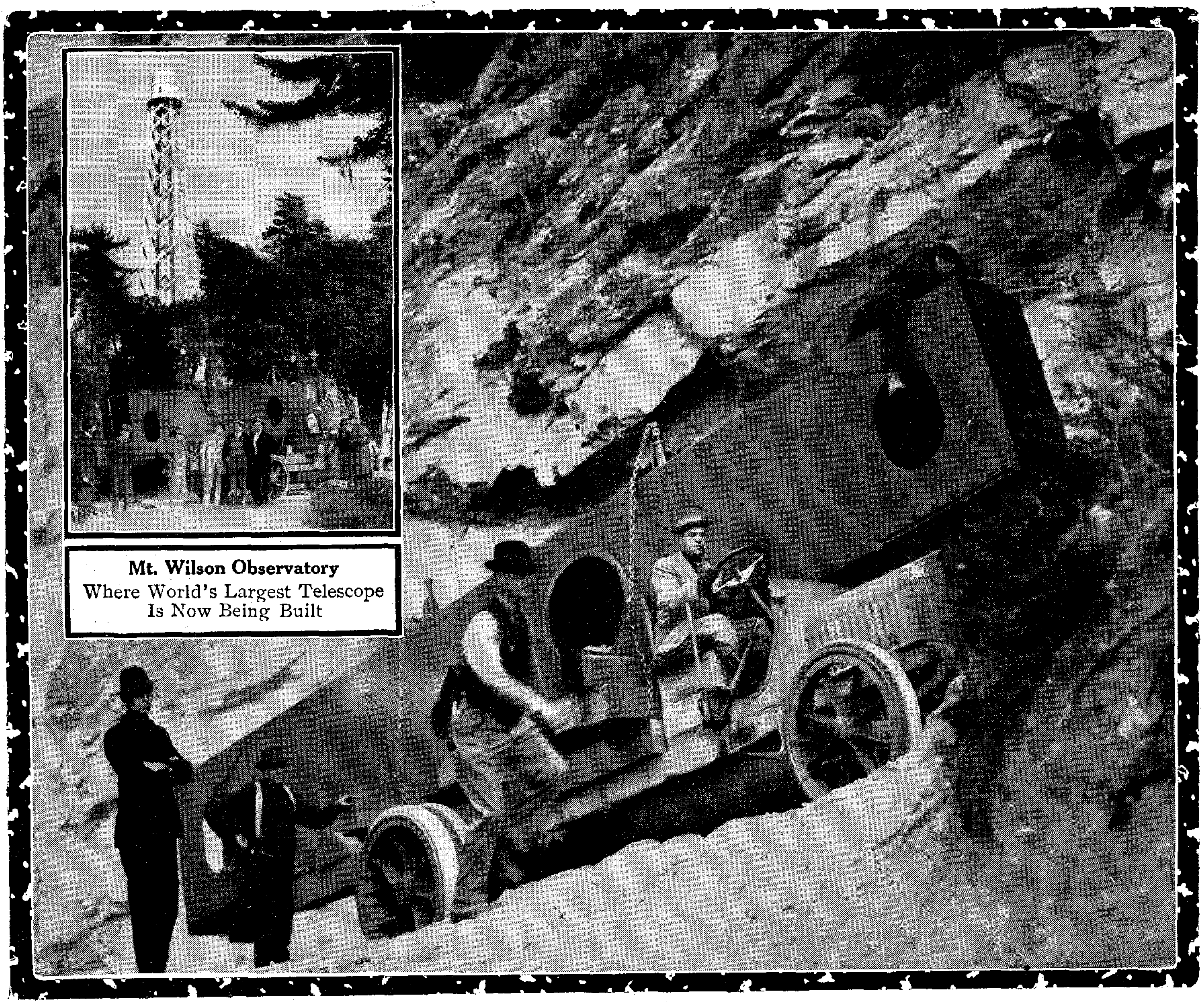

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depended on in emergency to put into the field 2,000,000 men, who, with ninety days' training, will be the best fighters." But our Navy should be the largest and strongest in the world. Such rational preparedness does not mean militarism nor tend to foster it, according to this journal, and the Blytheville *Courier*, which upholds the hands of the President in his preparedness policy, says that we should have a navy as large as we can maintain without bankrupting the country. In the view of the Fort Smith *Times-Record*, experts should decide upon the increase in the Army and Navy, which unquestionably should be much larger than at present.

Oklahoma

"The common sense of the American people, true to traditional ideals, will take care of these questions" of increases in the Army and Navy, observes the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, which favors a navy second to none except England's, and an army only a little larger than at present, with, however, a larger number of officers. We need no increase in our standing army, remarks the Guthrie *Leader*, but our Navy should be "built up to the first Power, in which case there is decidedly no danger of militarism." There is no danger even with a navy as large as England's, in the view of the Muskogee *Phœnix*, which would have a regular army of 500,000 with reserves of 1,000,000, and believes that every man physically able should be subject to compulsory military training. The Lawton *Constitution* believes we should have an adequate army and navy, but admits there is danger of militarism "in overplaying either." The McAlester *News-Capital* says that there is less reason for a large army and navy now than there was before the European War, and it sees no peril of militarism in any increases that may be made in our defense, but it adds: "Our people should not be stampeded, and the world should not lose the splendid moral example of this nation."

Among the journals that do not fear militarism in the case of a reasonable increase of our defense are the Altus *Times*, the Sulphur *Democrat*, the Bartlesville *Enterprise*, the Alva *Review-Courier*, and the Hobart *Democrat-Chief*. But the Chickasha *Star* objects to an army larger than we have at present, for "the people of the great agricultural States, where every boy is taught to handle a gun, see no need of a large standing army," but it does believe in a navy large enough to protect our coast. In the view of the Tulsa *World*, the increase in our Army should not be stinted, provided only that no resort to conscription be contemplated "unless to meet a desperate emergency after all methods of enlistment have proved inadequate." We should have a naval force of sufficient strength to cope with any naval Power afloat, and it can see no danger in militarism "no matter how stupendous the program to be carried out."

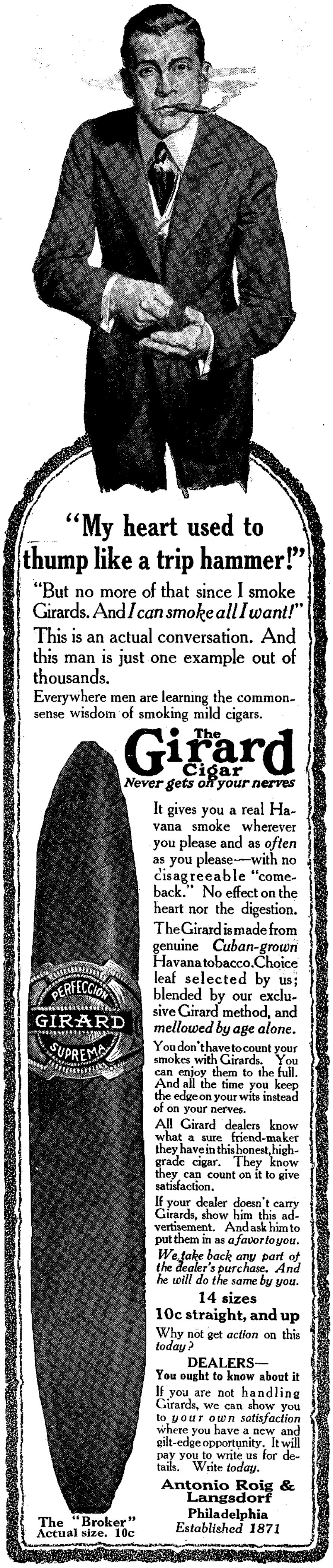
Suppose there is some peril of militarism, says the Durant *News*, which advocates adequate defense to be determined by expert military strategists and not by purely political appointees, "unless this nation has the force with which to make its moral suasion felt, if necessary, there is no assurance that our desires will not be ignored and overridden by ambitious nations, seeking territory for expansion of their own industry and power." A man who constantly carries a gun is more inclined to look for something to shoot at than one who does not, says the Ada *News*, which recommends a larger army and a larger National Guard, but not much of an increase above the naval programs of several years past, unless perhaps in the matter of submarines and the aviation corps. The Vinita *Leader* also speaks of the man with a gun as being most likely to act the rôle of the swaggering bully, and it thinks 250,000 is enough for our Army, tho we should have twice as many ships as now, a few to be constructed each year. But the Idabel *Democrat-Record*, which would have an army and navy only sufficient to maintain peace and protect American interests at home and abroad, positively fears militarism, and adds that in its belief militarism in Germany is the cause of the present war in Europe. The El Reno *Democrat* puts its verdict concisely as follows: "Millions for defense—mines, submarines, etc.; but not one cent for floating forts—battle-ships which change styles as often as a woman's bonnet." And we hear from *The Wagoner County Democrat* that it has not "any very definite ideas of just how far we should go in the way of preparedness," but that it is trying to occupy a middle-ground, and it adds that "as a straight party Democrat we are standing figuratively midway between the powder-mills and the Chautauqua platform."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES AND PACIFIC COAST

Colorado

The Pueblo *Star-Journal*, which advocates an army of not more than 250,000 men, and a navy 50 per cent. larger than at present, with a merchant marine, to be used by the Government in case of war, says that the peril of militarism would "depend upon the character of the men at the head of the Government," and adds that "military men would, of course, tend to create a condition throughout the country in keeping with their policies." But the Pueblo *Chieftain*, which sees no such menace, also favors an army of 250,000, or such number as may be determined by competent military and political authorities, while for the Navy we need "forty-eight first-class battle-ships, sixteen in the Pacific, and thirty-two in the Atlantic, to be built as rapidly as mechanical and financial reasonableness will permit." In addition to the quota of 250,000 mentioned by the two journals just cited, the Colorado Springs *Gazette* would have this standing army supplemented by a trained reserve of 1,000,000 or more, and a navy second only to that of Great Britain, while 50 per cent. stronger than that of either Germany or Japan. As to militarism, we read that "the nation is in peril if it fails to make substantial increases without further delay. It would be powerless to-day to resist an invasion even by a second-rate Power. The 'peril of militarism' is a figment of Mr. Bryan's imagination."

Nor does the Grand Junction *Sentinel* (Dem.) recognize any such peril, and it believes it voices the sentiment of the great majority of the people of Colorado when it indorses the Administration's plans for military preparedness. Among other papers in favor of adequate defenses which do not fear militarism are the Fort Collins *Courier*, the Denver *Democrat*, *The Camera*,



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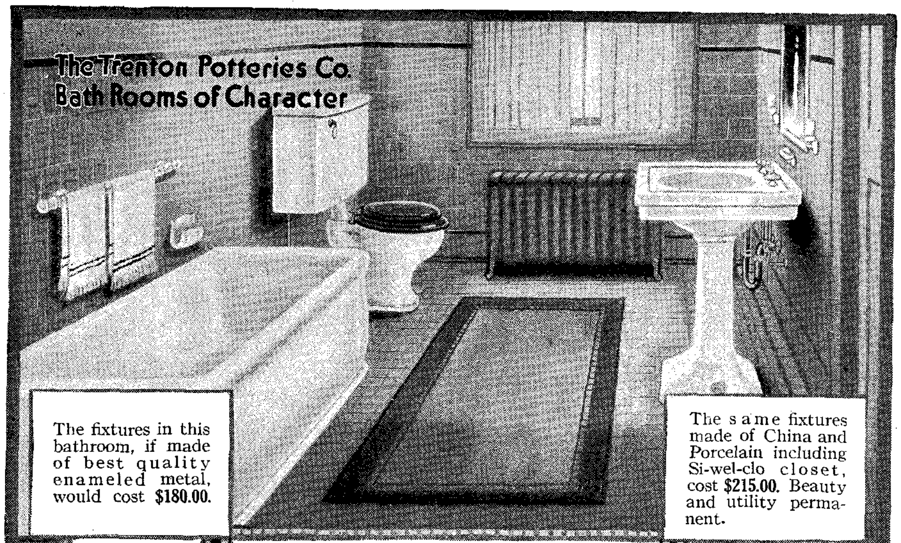

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The News, and *The Herald*, of Boulder. The first-named of this trio favors the Administration's naval program, while the second would put reliance on the judgment of such military experts as General Wood and General Scott, and would have such a navy as Rear-Admiral Fiske believes in, not such as Josephus Daniels advocates. The editor of *The News* does not fear militarism, because he has too much faith in the American people, and claims that "Germany prepared for war," while the editor of *The Herald* wants a requisite army "as a matter of self-protection and aggression only when aggression means defense," and a navy "large enough to cope with England so as to be free from her vicious dictation and snubs."

New Mexico

The Santa Fé *New Mexican* recommends an army of about 300,000 with a reserve of 1,000,000, and a navy large enough to meet "successfully any other navy in the world," but the Tucumari *Sun* thinks our present army is large enough, and says decisively that there is danger of militarism in any increase. The Roswell *News* also admits this "vast" peril, but says it is one that "seems to be forced upon us as the lesser of two evils." This journal would have an army of 100,000 regulars and a militia of 1,500,000, and it favors a three-months' winter service for the militia, at regular army pay every winter, and the location of a national military school in each State, with free competitive scholarships. It also indorses the Administration's naval program. This nation should maintain an army and navy of such proportions, observes the Clovis *Journal*, that the people of the country will feel a great sense of security for the future, and it adds that if "the Powers of the world continue to resort to militarism, this nation must adhere to that course of procedure, or be subjected to a humiliation such as history has never recorded."

Arizona

We hear from the Phœnix *Arizona Gazette* that, after full and careful study, it approves the Administration's plan of preparedness. Nor does it see any peril of militarism, while *The Arizona Republican*, of the same city, also holds the latter view and speaks for a peace-footing army of 250,000 and a system of military training similar to that of Switzerland. As to our Navy, this journal says that "we should have at least 45 battle-ships, including those of the present type, 10 cruiser battle-ships, 50 cruisers of all classes, 100 submarines, 200 destroyers and torpedo-boats." The Tucson *Citizen* (Rep.) favors the General Staff's plan for the Army and the Administration's naval plan covering a five-year building-program, and the Yuma *Examiner* (Ind. Prog.) says that it is in exact accord with the recommendations of ex-Secretary Garrison and the Secretary of the Navy. The Flagstaff *Coconino Sun* believes the American people are too practical to permit such a peril as militarism to arise, and it informs us that "there seems to be a well-defined demand for preparedness in this section." At the least calculation, according to this journal, we should have an army of 500,000, with as large a reserve as possible, this total to serve only as a nucleus around which an army could be built up rapidly in case of need. Moreover, our Navy should be increased in proportion with the Army.

Nevada

The Reno *Nevada State Journal* sees no peril of militarism, and thinks that as the United States is preparing for defense and not for aggression, the nation's chief reliance must be its Navy. Yet a fully equipped and trained army of a million men, that could be called quickly to the colors, is none too large for this people. About a quarter of this number, as a nucleus around which to form a powerful defensive and offensive force, would be sufficient as a standing army. In addition, some method should be devised for training all able-bodied youths in the use of arms under conditions of actual warfare. This journal holds that the European War has proved the submarine the most deadly weapon at sea to-day, and claims that with a sufficient number of submarines available, no enemy-fleet of battle-ships and transports could reach our shores. We should have 200 such submarines, and dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers enough to convey our transports in safety, should it be necessary to send troops to meet an enemy outside the borders of the United States, or to deal with an enemy-fleet that might succeed in eluding the submarine-lines of defense.

That more attention should be paid to the Navy than to the Army, moreover, is the view of the Elko *Free Press*, which notes that it has been demonstrated in the present war that with any sort of land-protection it is impossible for armed vessels to make a landing and capture a position, and altho this journal appreciates that we need a larger standing army than we have, it does not favor "the proposals of the militarists," whose claims are that "1,000,000 or 5,000,000 armed men are necessary to keep peace." It would enlarge our military schools so that if occasion arises the men trained in them could take charge of volunteer companies. Just because there is danger of militarism, says this journal, the increase in our Navy and Army "should be made very slowly and the size of both kept down to the very lowest possible point." But the Winnemucca *Silver State*, which advocates an army large enough to repel invasion, and a navy the most efficient of any in the world, says: "After the present European War has been settled, the United States will be forced to either disavow the Monroe Doctrine or fight. It can not pursue its Mexican policy of 'watchful waiting' further."

Utah

The Salt Lake *Telegram* (Ind.) believes that "if we increase our Navy to equal any force on earth, and adopt universal compulsory military service, with only a standing army of 250,000, there is no peril of militarism." Furthermore, the editor of this journal says of the cost of the Navy: "Most of my saving from my salary for years has gone for life-insurance, and I have not regretted the expenditure. The nation needs the same kind of protection in the Navy." As to compulsory military service, it should be part of the curriculum in every university, as it is in the University of Arkansas, and he informs us that Utah citizens are to have a summer training-camp at Fort Douglas this year, for which the keenest enthusiasm is being shown. The Ogden *Standard* suggests in its editorial columns that in our campaign for preparedness, Congress should be guided by a rule to extract as nearly as possible

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all profit from the manufacturer of war-materials, in order to prevent the building up of a powerful influence in favor of excessive expenditure which would occur "if large profits flowed to private concerns supplying this country with guns and ammunition." From the Logan *Journal* we hear that 200,000 should be a sufficient army nucleus round which to rally volunteer forces, and that the naval program followed during the past several years should be ample for a nation that has no designs for conquest. More would be unwise, for "preparedness carried to its logical consummation means an army and navy large enough to defeat any coalition that could be brought against us," and "the spirit of militarism" that would put every schoolboy in training and have summer training-camps for adults and adopt conscription is already abroad and active, and that, too, at a time "when all possible opponents are exhausting themselves and beyond hope of early recovery." This indicates "either hysteria or an organized propaganda by those who would reap profit from war."

In disagreement with this view the Brigham City *Box Elder News* advocates an army and navy sufficient for defense and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. It favors universal service and military training in high schools, because it believes that such training has a beneficial effect upon any man. Nevertheless, it is opposed to military training with a view that we should become a nation of conquest. Nor does it fear that any such nation will grow up in the land, because "usually the man who has made careful preparation against old age by saving knows best how to spend his money judiciously." Other journals that believe in a preparedness for defense are the Provo *Herald*, the Bingham Cañon *Press Bulletin*, and the St. George *Washington County News*.

Wyoming and Montana

The Evanston *Wyoming Times* urges an army sufficient to scare all would-be offenders and a navy "large enough to induce all other nations to mind their own business and stay at home." This journal has no fear of militarism, nor do we find any as we move into the adjoining State of Montana, where, in the Helena *Independent*, we read:

"The program of President Wilson suits us, but it should be speeded up somewhat. We do not think for a minute that militarism or anything like it would follow the increase of the Army and Navy to the extent he advocates, nor if we go the limit in introducing military training in our schools and colleges. Military training should be as universal as possible, compulsory in schools and colleges; but not compulsory enlistment in the Army. There will be sufficient men volunteer for service without compelling any one to enlist in a big standing army."

The bulwark against militarism in the United States, according to the Butte *Miner*, is a democracy like ours, in which the majority rules. This journal would have a navy twice the size of that of Japan, while the size of the Army "depends entirely upon whether the United States is to organize an efficient reserve force; if so, a standing army of 250,000 to 300,000 should be sufficient, if backed by a reserve of 500,000 to 750,000." The Billings *Gazette* advocates an army built in the judgment of military experts to withstand an invasion of our shores until such time as an auxiliary civilian-force, trained in the rudiments of war, could be mobilized and thrown into action. And it would have a navy constructed in the same manner to protect our shores against invasion and in conjunction with the navies of other Pan-American nations to hold its own with any hostile naval force. As for militarism, this journal says that there is no danger of it, for the American people believe in preparedness only because they realize that it is the surest protection against being forced into militarism, and we read:

"If the spirit of the Revolution be the spirit of militarism, then this nation needs it. The United States, if forced into war, will be either an England or a France, and the time to determine which it shall be is now, and not when the test comes.

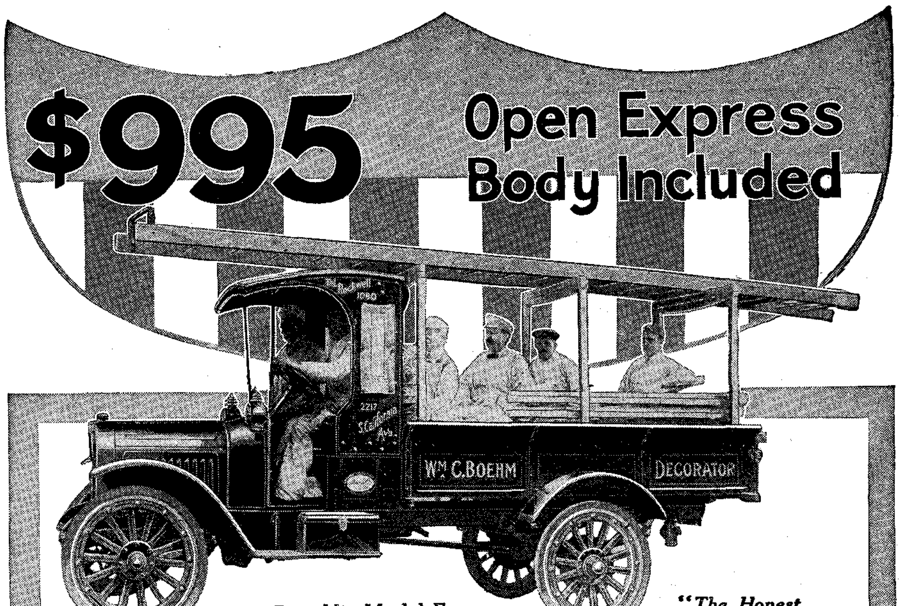
"We must be careful, however, to arm not for possibilities, but for probabilities, as they appear in the eyes of practical men who do not permit idealism to blind them to facts."

On the other hand, the Great Falls *Tribune*, which thinks we need an army of 150,000 and a navy the second largest in the world, does foresee militarism, especially if a large army is maintained in times of peace, as "it could only be done by conscription or at an enormous cost." This peril also seems real to the Deer Lodge *Powell County Post*, which believes our Army should not be more than 100,000, with many more officers, while our present Navy is "too large for our needs," and "Edison's defense-idea is about right."

Idaho

No such fear of militaristic danger is felt by the Boise *Idaho Statesman*, which thinks that "one man in ten, between the ages of eighteen and forty, should have military training," and we should have officers enough in the regular army to provide instructors. All boys from fourteen to eighteen in schools and colleges should receive preliminary military drill, and "we should connect our coast-railway systems with branches to vulnerable points, and provide war-trains, or dreadnoughts on wheels, for the rapid installation of guns on previously prepared bases." As for our Navy, until the present war is ended, we should build ships as fast as we can man them, and "much will depend upon the outcome of this war as to our naval needs." According to the Twin Falls *News*, "the danger of militarism can hardly be regarded as greater than the danger which would result in the event of a breach with any foreign Power as matters stand in this country at present," an opinion concurred in by the Wallace *Press-Times*, which thinks our Army should be large enough for first-line service or until raw recruits could be put into shape. Probably half a million would be ample, this number to include the National Guard, and our Navy, in submarines and destroyers, should be the strongest in the world, and in cruisers, battle-ships, and dreadnoughts equal to the second largest navy in the world.

The Caldwell *Tribune* believes that we do not need a standing army larger than 300,000 men at most, while we should have compulsory military training under the direction of the Federal Government, and it indorses the plan outlined by Senator George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.



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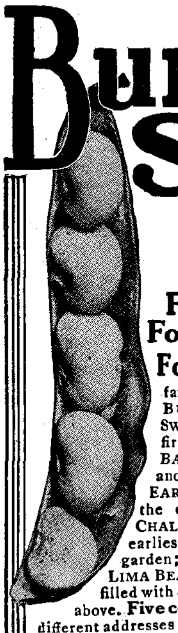

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But our Navy, in the view of this journal, should be equal in size and strength to that of any other in the world, "Great Britain not excepted." In the view of the Cœur d'Alene *Evening Press* our Army should be such that it could hold the country safe from invasion, and our Navy should be "so formidable and efficient that no Power or coalition would dare even to offer a threat of belligerency against us." Nor is there any peril of militarism in such a procedure, except from politics, "against which the Army and Navy can not be protected under the present system," and this journal urges that the Army and Navy secretaries be trained men, not civilians, and not subject to party changes. Parenthetically it adds: "The Government should make its own armament and ammunition and build its naval ships and military aircraft."

Washington

The Seattle *Times,* whose editor is a major in the National Guard of that State, speaks of the "peril of militarism" which is advanced by the pacifists as "the silliest piffle," and says that we absolutely require a navy "able to defend the Atlantic coast from the attacks of the English fleet," and an army of not less than a million men. Of course, what we need and what we can get are different things, this editor goes on to say, and "we can not require for our mercenary army much beyond our present strength, regardless of what the authorization may be." We read then:

"However, the militia pay-bill, if it is properly drawn, could give us a National Guard of, at least, 500,000 men. The ideal arrangement would be a greatly augmented National Guard under a scheme of Federal coordination and support—with compulsory service for all able-bodied men. This would give us practically the Swiss system, and in six years from the inauguration of the plan we would be able to mobilize one million trained men on first call. Greatly increased staff-arrangements in the regular service would be required to work out mobilization-plans and the problems of supply, and greatly increased appropriations would be needed for arms and equipment and the necessary depot-buildings for their storage."

Again, the Seattle *Star* advocates an army of 250,000 men, with an adequate reserve, and the biggest navy in the world, to be "built by the Government and not by private manufacturers." *The Star* has no fear of militarism, and the Spokane *Chronicle* sees no menace of it in "the army and navy of a real democracy." In fact, the spirit of Americanism had a new birth in the wave of militarism caused by the Civil War, which resulted in the greatest progress—industrial and moral—the nation has ever known. We need some militarism of this kind to-day—cooperation and sacrifice for the common good—this journal goes on to say, and we need military training to make better men of our boys, to improve their health, to teach them discipline and team-work, and to Americanize all the foreign-born, because "general military service is the one antidote for the hyphen." *The Chronicle* advocates a regular army of not less than 140,000 men, as recommended by ex-Secretary Garrison, to serve as a nucleus for a much larger force in case of need. Our Navy, with as little delay as possible, should be raised to the second rank not merely in statistics, which have been nullified by the naval actions of

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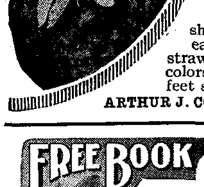

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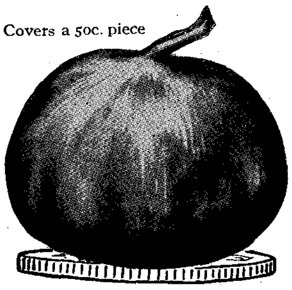
the present war, but in fact. And it should be enlarged "strictly according to the recommendations of naval officers, not according to civilian theories." *The Spokesman-Review*, of Spokane, also thinks we should have a navy larger than any except that of Great Britain, and a regular standing army of 200,000 men, with universal compulsory military training for all young men. This would insure the country against successful invasion, and the fact that "every family would have members subject to call to the firing-line" would keep any suggestion of a war of aggression from becoming popular. While this editor favors reduction of armaments by all nations, and the settlement of international disputes by an international court, still he feels that "we must be ready to supply our share of force to compel obedience to this court." From the Tacoma *Ledger*, which has no fear of militarism, we hear that the Navy should be increased by four battle-ships a year for several years to come, and that submarines and other cooperative equipment should be promptly supplied. We should have a regular army twice as large as we now have, and the National Guard should be increased. The Federal Government, too, should educate more men as officers to handle volunteers in case of need.

Among other journals which feel that it is necessary for us to bring our defense up to the point of adequacy and which see no fear of militarism are the Vancouver *Columbian*, the Aberdeen *World*, the Port Townsend *Leader*, the North Yakima *Herald*, the Olympia *Olympian*, the Ellensburg *Record*, the Centralia *Chronicle-Examiner*, the Everett *Herald*, and the Kelso *Kelsonian*. Summing up the problem, the Bellingham *American-Reveille* would leave the size of our Army to experts, while it favors a navy able "to command obedience to our rights, to an unrestricted use of the high seas, and to repel attack from any Power." Any militaristic peril is tempered by the fact that the American people are not quarrelsome, and while they want to feel secure, they "will never concede that security is only possible through an overwhelming army or an aggressive navy."

Oregon

The Portland *Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.), which commends President Wilson's strong stand for preparedness, but regrets that he has been so tardy in reaching this state of mind, says of his speeches in the Middle West that "he has found that, however profound be the sympathy of the people with one party or the other to the war, they are sound to the core when American rights, honor, and interests are concerned. They have applauded his presentation of the case for preparedness and have shouted their readiness to respond if he should call them to arms." The Eugene *Guard* says that the spirit of the American people will not be changed by the fact that "as a pure matter of business we are adequately prepared to defend our shore-line and our world-wide commerce." This journal would have 150,000 regulars in service in the United States, besides regular troops necessary to garrison the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and our other possessions. Further, it proposes a constantly increasing reserve until we have 2,000,000 men available. As to our Navy, it should be on a par with the largest navy in the world by 1925, and by 1940 should be "as large as the largest European navy and the Japanese Navy



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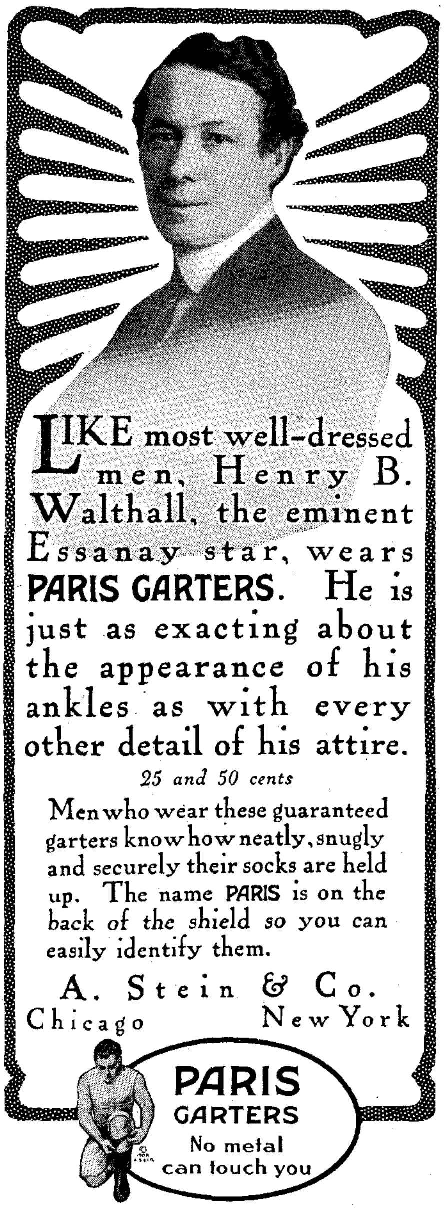
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combined." Moreover, we should have one fleet in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific. The Roseburg *Review* proposes a navy large enough to defend our coasts, and favors universal military training along the lines of the Swiss system. There is no danger of militarism with such a program, this journal thinks, and the Pendleton *East Oregonian* and the Astoria *Astorian* view the matter in a somewhat similar light. The Corvallis *Gazette-Times* considers the army- and navy-increases asked for as "unreasonable," but the Albany *Herald* scouts the idea of militarism and advocates an army "large enough to lick the world," and a navy "large enough to keep the world licked."

The La Grande *Observer*, however, while it would have a navy equal to that of any other nation and believes in a paid State militia double the present size, with a material increase in military schools for training officers and in training in high schools, sets it down as a principle that we can not expect to maintain a huge standing army, for "Americans are not adapted to life as it must be lived with a standing army during peace-times." So this journal says that reasonable preparedness is what we should seek, and it speaks warningly of the present seemingly boundless agitation that "to a large extent is apparently inspired by munition-makers and manufacturers of other military supplies." As a corrective, the Medford *Mail-Tribune* suggests that we should take private profit out of war by giving the industry of munitions over to the Government, and it would have a navy only for defense, consisting of many submarines, adequate shore-defenses, a vast number of mines, and few battle-ships. As to our Army, if we follow the course of our American traditions the present army is large enough, but "if we seek world-empire" we need a huge one.

California

The San Francisco *Chronicle* believes we should have an army "just large enough properly to police the country," and claims that it is manifestly absurd to treat the subject of our Navy as if we were menaced by an enemy, immediate or prospective. The editor adds that "if the recent statement made in Congress is true that we are not in a condition to deal with Mexico, I should say that we need a navy about ten times as big as we have to meet the views of the alarmists." On the subject of militarism this journal observes that every army officer who has spoken of increasing our Army has urged conscription, without which it would be impossible to effect a material increase. As this is the case, "there is no escape from militarism, which means enforced military service and all that the word implies." In similar strain the Sacramento *Star* expresses the opinion that we need just enough army to form a nucleus for training officers and for quelling disorders in the Philippines. We need "not a large navy, but a modern navy," and we should "rather maintain navy-yards and mills for quick work in building war-craft of a character that would properly meet invaders." This journal thinks we are in great danger of militarism, and points out that it is to be seen already in the high schools, where pupils are practically being drafted into service, and in militia circles, where officers are clamoring for extensive enlistment and also for attachment to the Government service so they will be assured of regular army-pay. The San Francisco *News* thinks that compulsory service, whether universal or otherwise, will surely imperil us with militarism, which it defines as a "state of mind induced by constant contemplation of large military forces"; and the editor adds:

"The man who carries a gun close to his hand is constantly reminded of its presence, and sooner or later he uses it. Nations respond to the power of suggestion exactly as an individual does. Creation of a very large navy would not lead to militarism; creation of a very large army might well do so. A majority of the people, I believe, are in favor of adequate measures for defense of our country against foreign attack. For this reason a powerful navy would be popular. A large army would not. Every argument I have heard against preparedness has been an argument against the creation of a great army, with its possibilities of aggressive, instead of defensive, warfare."

The Sacramento *Bee* thinks that if the Government builds its own navy in its own yards and manufactures all its own munitions of war, there is no danger of militarism, but "if preparedness, however, is to go hand in hand with the process of Krupping the nation, then it will be an ever-increasing menace." This journal advocates an army and navy just as large as is necessary to protect our own legitimate interests and worthy citizenship abroad as well as at home, with the proviso "that we refrain from any further colonizing and that we return the Philippines to the government of their own people."

There is no grave danger of militarism, avers the Oakland *Tribune*, and certainly it is not so great as the danger of remaining in our present condition of defenselessness. We should have a navy just as large as the General Board of the Navy considers necessary to make our coasts impregnable to successful sea-attack. The regular army should be maintained at all times at a strength adequate to guarantee order and safety in our foreign possessions and to garrison all coast and frontier fortifications now existent or which may hereafter be established. The General Staff of the Army is the best judge of what is necessary for these purposes, and this journal adds that its recommendations should receive the most serious and generally favorable consideration. There is no possible chance of militarism springing from any army or navy that the American people would permit to be established, according to the San Francisco *Call-Post*, which claims we need an organized mobile army large enough to withstand an invasion and to check any advance until the volunteer forces should be made ready for the field, and we need a navy strong enough to protect our coast-lines from assault by any possible naval opponent. Then there should be a fleet in the Pacific sufficient to protect that frontier, at least temporarily, independent of the Atlantic fleet. The Los Angeles *Examiner* warmly commends the army plan of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which, we are told, "provides for a rural reserve that would seem to eliminate the possibility of militarism while providing adequate forces, at danger-points, to repel possible invasion."

There is absolutely no menace of militarism, says the San Diego *Tribune*.

Don't Blame it All on the High Price of Gasoline

THE cost of running the average car is making even the careless man think.

The average dollar spent for fuel delivers *less than 15 cents' worth of ride*—85 cents is burned up in friction, dead weight and complicated mechanism—35.9 per cent. is wasted in cooling the motor alone.

The radiator of the average car weighs 75 lbs; the water, 48 lbs; fan, piping, pump and the rest of the 177 water-cooling parts add more weight.

This means *more horse-power* in the engine to move the car. More horse-power means *heavier engines* and a heavier engine means *heavier weight* throughout to carry it.

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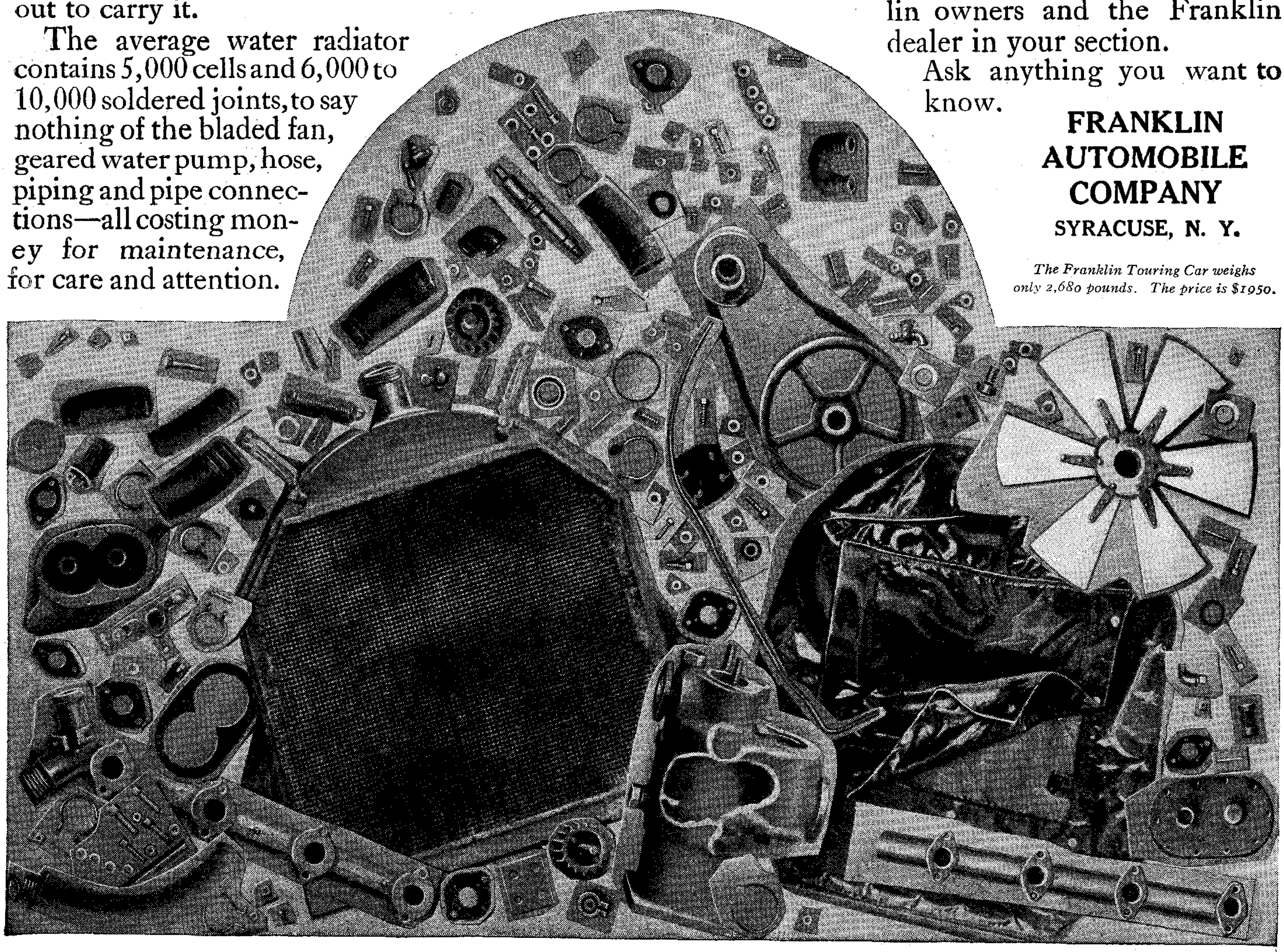

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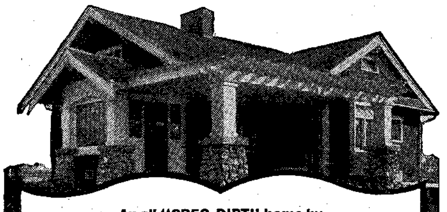

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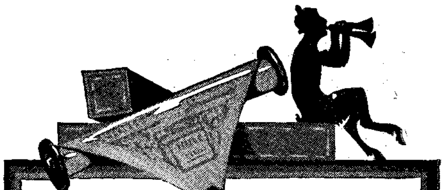
because "the people by the ballot can wipe out the Army and Navy at any time they see fit." It favors the Army recommended by the War College, and the introduction of a budget system of appropriations for it in Congress. Our Navy should be equal in size to the largest foreign navy, and all appropriations for it should be made by the budget system. Moreover, this journal urges that politics should be eliminated absolutely from the administration of the Army and Navy, and all useless army posts should be abandoned.

The Berkeley *Courier* is one of the journals that fear militarism, "unless reasons for increasing our Army and Navy are clearly defined and plainly understood by the people," yet it believes that each day lessens the danger. At the same time this Republican journal indorses President Wilson's plan for both branches of defense, "not from any partizan feeling, but from personal judgment." While the Colton *Courier* believes that preparedness should go far enough to provide the officers and machinery for an army that might eventually include all able-bodied Americans, still it holds that "a huge standing army is a menace to peace." We can not build too large a navy, which should be adequate to protect not only the United States, but all America—a task "we may have to do some day." Yet while this journal fears militarism in the Army and not in the Navy, it would encourage young men in all colleges and high schools, and even grammar-schools, to take military training, and would have an increased number of officers to instruct these young men. It would also build great munition-plants in the interior and get ready for any emergency. The Chico *Record*, which believes that we should have adequate defense, admits there is a slight peril of militarism, but that it is "subordinate to the peril of defenselessness"; and the Red Bluff *News*, while not admitting that we are necessarily slipping toward militarism, still thinks that in the enthusiasm of increasing the Army and Navy we may go too far. At the same time, this editor suggests an army double that of the present size, and believes that a national guard under control of the Federal Army—but not subject to strike-duty and such onerous duties for the private citizen—can be established that would provide a powerful reserve in case of war. While our Navy should be built up, the opinion of this journal is that we should spend sparingly on costly battle-ships and "devote every cent available to the building of the most modern type of submarines."

Among the journals that do not fear militarism and would have our defense adequate are the San José *Mercury-Herald*, the Berkeley *Gazette*, the Lodi *Sentinel*, which says that to increase the size of the Army and Navy is like carrying adequate insurance for peace; the Whittier *News*, which argues that "pacifists as a rule fear the cost rather than the danger of militarism"; the Orange *News*, the Santa Barbara *Press*, which would have a navy able to "take care of a combination, say, of Germany and Japan"; and the Bakersfield *Californian*, which observes: "When we recall that a million seasoned soldiers after Appomattox quietly laid down their arms and returned to their homes to resume peaceful vocations, it seems like folly to urge a peril from militarism through an adequate army and navy. That appears to be an argument for



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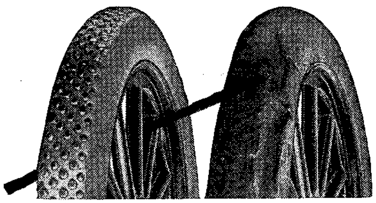

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political consumption only." And in the same city a similar view is held by *The Echo*, which says there is "No danger from militarism as long as we have free speech and a free press. The country almost to a man will back any reasonable preparedness-campaign, and the devotees of peace at any price are in a minority, in central California at least. The country loves fair play, and with adequate national defense our Government would ever be in a position to secure fair treatment from any world-Power. The decades immediately succeeding the war will find the successful Powers in a dictatorial mood, and if any consider they have scores to settle with the United States, which is not at all improbable, it is well for the United States to be prepared. Without a real army and a bigger navy, we shall be helpless. With the Japanese peril ever present in the minds of Westerners, there will be no cry of militarism go up from the Pacific coast."

SPICE OF LIFE

Intemperate.—"What the *Boches* can't stand, you know, ma'am, is cold steel."

"Yes, I suppose it gets *very* cold this time of year."—*Punch.*

The New Age.—The world is going to the yelpers; canons have given place to cannons; the miter to niter, and Saint Peter to saltpeter.—*Yale Record.*

Not Pampered.—DOCTOR (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill)—"Has he had any lucid intervals?"

MRS. PERKINS (with dignity)—"'E's 'ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor."—*Christian Register.*

Pat.—BARBER—"I want a motto from Shakespeare to hang up in my shop. Can you give me one?"

PATRON—"Of course. How will this do? 'Then saw you not his face.'"—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Bark or Bleat?—It was a New-England parson who announced to his congregation one Sunday: "You'll be sorry to hear that the little church of Jonesville is once more tossed upon the waves, a sheep without a shepherd."—*Christian Register.*

Worth Seeing, Anyway.—HER—"You ought to have seen Mabel run the quarter-mile."

IT—"What did she do it in?"

HER—"I don't know what you call the darned things."—*Leland Stanford University Chaparral.*

Circumstantial.—SOLDIER'S WIFE (alluding to black eye, a present from the lodger when asked for the rent)—"It ain't my good looks I cares abaht, but see the awk'ard position it puts me in. No one'll believe as my 'usband ain't back from the front."—*London Bystander.*

Usual Length.—"Say," asked the first messenger boy, "got any novels ter swap?"

"I got 'Snake-foot Dan's Revenge,'" replied the other.

"Is it a long story?"

"Naw! Ye kin finish it easy in two messages."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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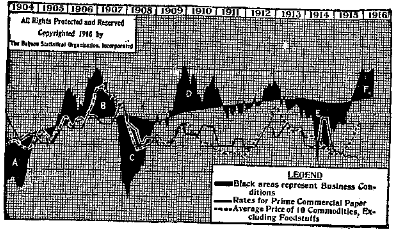

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COMPARATIVE EARNINGS STATEMENT
Years Ending December 31st

	1915	1914
Gross Earnings	$3,273,189.10	$3,140,965.40
Operating Expenses and Taxes	1,615,244.56	1,717,746.74
Net Earnings	1,657,944.54	1,423,218.66
Less Interest on Underlying Bonds	381,589.58	337,626.32
Balance for Interest on First and Refunding Bonds	$1,276,354.96	$1,085,592.34

These bonds are being sold for the purpose of retiring Denver Gas & Electric Light Company 6% Notes, due April 1st, 1917, which will be taken in exchange for this issue at the call price of 101 and interest to date. Additional Information on Request.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

HOW SALARIED PEOPLE MIGHT INVEST MONEY

PAUL CLAY writes for *The Magazine of Wall Street* an article on the above subject in which he shows how in recent years a small amount of principal has been no longer a barrier to successful investments in standard securities—that is, in stocks and bonds such as are dealt in on exchanges. He presents the paper as one in which are given "fundamentals for the beginner." In former years bonds were issued only in denominations of $1,000 and upward, and odd lots of stocks were bought by only a few brokers. This put such investments almost out of the reach of the great majority of salaried people. Now, however, bonds are issued by many corporations in denominations of $500, or even in denominations of $100, as was the case with the recent issue by the New York Central Railroad and the Anglo-French Government bonds, while stocks may easily be obtained by any one in odd lots. Following are interesting points in Mr. Clay's article:

"The importance of salaried people in the investment-field is at last beginning to be realized. Income-tax returns have emphasized the fact, which all thoughtful people had already realized, that the total wealth of the great middle class of people vastly exceeds the total wealth of the rich. The middle class is so numerous that individually the members of it need be worth only a few hundred dollars apiece so to swell their aggregate resources as to make the total wealth of the rich look small indeed. Perhaps no more striking evidence of this recognition could have been given than the flotation of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French 5s in small denominations of $100 and upward. When our financiers had a really great task to perform they appealed to the solid middle class to help them, meaning, of course, people receiving salaries of, say, $100 to $300 per month. Individuals exceptionally endowed with thrift and business ability are continually rising to positions of financial and commercial leadership.

"Ordinarily the attempts of salaried people to acquire wealth through investments lead to failure and loss. It may be only a moderate loss in the market value of bonds held, or it may be a large loss on funds invested in highly speculative stocks; but it seldom occurs that these people are genuinely successful with their investments.

"What is wanted is a list of securities that will show a high yield together with a high degree of safety, and the two things do not ordinarily go together. To obtain a high degree of safety or stability, one must sacrifice yield; and to secure a high yield one must take big risks. This may be illustrated in any class of securities. In municipals, for example, it is easy to select absolutely good bonds which are practically as good as cash and do not go off more than a point or two even in a wild bear market; but they yield only about 4⅛ per cent. One may obtain municipals yielding 6 per cent., but they are obligations of small towns with no definite reason for existence, and may or may not prove good.

"The nearest approach to the solution of the investment-problem of the salaried man is to obtain a list of investments the bulk of which will stand up well in a bear market, and the remainder of which will appreciate enough in a bull market perhaps to give him a start on the road to fortune. Now there are two ways of doing this. One is to purchase practically all medium-grade or low-grade bonds yielding 5¾ to 6¼ per cent., and trust that the earnings of the issuing companies will so increase as to bring about a rise in the prices of these bonds. The other is to put the bulk of one's funds into strictly high-grade and stable bonds and put the balance into highly speculative stocks.

"Of the two ways the latter is far the better. As a broad general rule, bonds that are floated at prices to yield 6 per cent. or more are so lacking in physical assets and other absolute security that in a bear movement they will depreciate about 20 per cent. On the other hand, if the same fund were put four-fifths into strictly high-grade bonds and the other fifth into purely speculative stocks, and if one got caught with this list in a bear market the bonds would scarcely depreciate at all, and if the stocks went down to nothing the loss would still be only about 20 per cent. of the total fund. Otherwise exprest, an investment made up mostly of very high-grade bonds, but partly of purely speculative stocks, contains much more promise to the salaried man than one made up of low-grade, high-yield bonds, and at the same time it is safer. Upon this principle each of the following suggestions is made upon the plan of putting 80 per cent. of the total fund into perfectly reliable bonds, and the other 20 per cent. into very promising speculative stocks. The suggestion given first is considered the best; but as it involves the purchase of thousand-dollar bonds, many salaried people will be unable to act upon it. Hence the second, third, and fourth suggestions are for those who have not the means to act upon the first.

"The second, third, and fourth suggestions can be carried out by those who are able to invest only $100 to $500 at a time, but the first one can not. To enable the small investor to make up a list of investments on the basis of any of these suggestions, the lots of desirable investment-denominations are mentioned: The salaried man who desires to act upon the second suggestion, for example, might purchase the securities in the fifth suggestion with results to be noted in a moment.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT COMBINATIONS

First Suggestion

	Per Cent.
20 p. cent. in Canada municipals yielding	5¼ to 5¾
20 p. cent. in foreign governments yielding	5⅜ to 6
20 p. cent. in equipment trusts yielding	4⅜ to 5
20 p. cent. in short-term notes yielding	4⅜ to 5¼
10 p. cent. in non-dividend rails.	
10 p. cent. in copper stocks.	

Second Suggestion

20 p. cent. in American municipals yielding	4 to 4⅝
40 p. cent. in foreign governments yielding	5⅜ to 6
20 p. cent. in railroad mortgage bonds yielding	4¼ to 5⅛
10 p. cent. in non-dividend rails.	
10 p. cent. in copper stocks.	

Third Suggestion

40 p. cent. in foreign governments yielding	5⅜ to 6
40 p. cent. in railroad mortgage bonds yielding	4¼ to 5⅛
10 p. cent. in non-dividend rails	
10 p. cent. in copper stocks.	

Fourth Suggestion

80 p. cent. in foreign governments yielding	4⅜ to 6
20 p. cent. in copper stocks	

Fifth Suggestion

$500 San Francisco 5s yielding	4.50
$500 Anglo-French 5s yielding	6.00
$500 Saskatchewan 5s yielding	5.80
$500 Virginia Railway 5s yielding	5.08
$150 Seaboard Air Line pfd.	
$100 Seaboard Air Line common	
$150 Inspiration Copper.	
$100 Chile Copper.	

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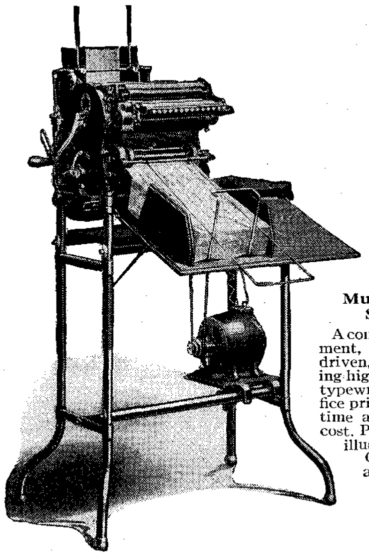

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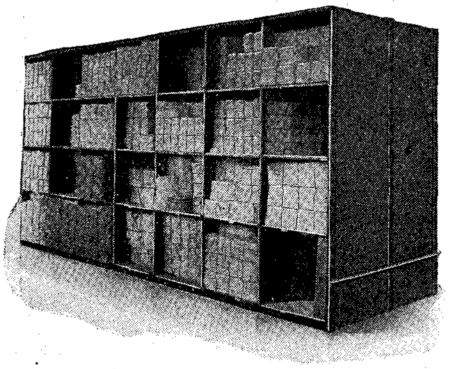

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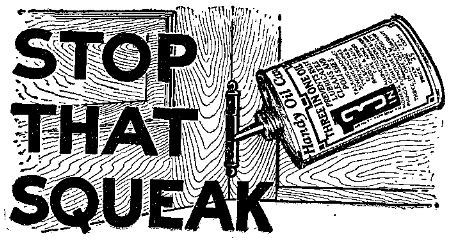
"Now, the average yield of this entire list, without assuming any income at all from the stocks or counting any profit from their appreciation, is 4.27 per cent., or thereabouts. That is, the bonds yield enough to pay this rate upon themselves and also upon the stocks. Yet all these bonds are so stable and secure that they could be held through a bear market practically without risk of depreciation. Now, if the investor himself bought typical bonds such as are floated on a 6 per cent. basis, the most he could ever expect would be that they might appreciate enough to show him 10 per cent. profit. Probably they would never do this, since the general tendency of bond-prices has long been downward, and there are more such bonds which go down than there are which go up.

"On the other hand, if these common non-dividend-paying stocks should come up to expectations, they would rise enough to show a great deal more than 10 per cent. on the entire investment. From the lowest of the bear market of 1903 to the highest of the bull market of 1906, twenty standard railroad stocks, all of which paid dividends, appreciated in price 61 per cent.; but twenty-five low-priced rails, none of which paid dividends in 1903, appreciated 137 per cent. In other words, non-dividend-paying stocks go up in a bull market about twice as much as standard stocks, and about ten or fifteen times as much as bonds.

"This same general idea can be carried out by those with very much less than $2,500 to invest. The idea is to put only one-fifth of the total fund into speculative securities, and the other four-fifths into high-grade bonds, so as to obtain both a good yield and high stability, together with good prospects of a profit on the principal. The man with only $500 in all to invest can follow this plan under the third suggestion by putting $200 into foreign governments, $200 into railroad mortgages, $50 into rails, and $50 into coppers. The small investor with only $250 at his disposal can follow the same plan by putting $200 into foreign governments and $50 into coppers. The general plan is, then, feasible for everybody. Whether one's salary is $25 a week or $100 a week makes no difference.

"Now, as to the acquisition of wealth, there is one further improvement that can be made in this general plan. This is, while holding the bonds year after year without change, to sell out the stocks around the tops of bull markets, and then repurchase them in panics or severe depressions. Those who have the consistent purpose to follow this method can probably average between 50 and 100 per cent. on the stocks over any considerable period of years, and thus make a start on the road to prosperity. After the stocks are sold at the high levels the money should be temporarily reinvested in very high-grade bonds, such as municipals, which do not depreciate in a bear movement, or else should be placed in a savings-bank.

"To carry out this method is not very practicable for the typical small investor, since it requires great consistency of purpose and independence of judgment. To carry it out, one must sell his stocks when business is booming, and bankers and financiers are giving out interviews predicting unlimited prosperity and much higher prices. Those who do not feel themselves expert judges of financial matters find it very difficult to fly in the face of such interviews and forecasts; but that is what they must do if they would sell when stock-prices are high, and before a bear movement is half over. The only workable rule for the majority of people is to sell when standard stocks become very high as compared with past price-records, without any pretense of being able to judge whether they are going higher or not."



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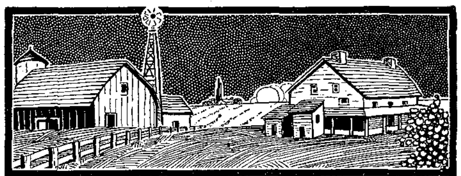

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

February 24.—The German drive at Verdun continues to advance, tho at great cost in men. Their line presses down from Brabant and Haumont to the line of Forges, Samogneux, and Beaumont. At Samogneux they are within five miles of the nearest Verdun fort, Fort Sauville; and at Ornes, to the east, they are the same distance from Fort de Douaumont. Beaumont resists capture.

February 25.—The Germans assail Champneuville unsuccessfully and advance south of Samogneux, but are halted by the hills of the Côte de Talu, to the east of Champneuville, and by the Louvemont Ridge, north of Louvemont. Germany claims 10,000 prisoners, and Paris estimates German losses at 150,000. General Joffre is said to be in personal command of the French forces. French counter-attacks are recorded, at St. Marie-à-Py, in the Champagne, and also in the Artois.

February 26.—Berlin reports officially the capture of Fort Douaumont, the northeastern corner of the Verdun defense and four miles from Verdun proper. The Germans take also the hills of Louvemont and other positions east of that village. The French in the Woëvre plain are reported dislodged in the neighborhood of Marpheville, south of the Paris-Metz road.

February 27.—Berlin asserts that the Côte de Talu, west of Douaumont, is held by the Germans, but Paris claims this to be at present untenable by either side. The Germans report five French attempts to regain the fortress of Douaumont repulsed with heavy losses. The village of Douaumont, north of the fort, is apparently still held by the French. Champneuville is taken by the Germans. On the rest of the front intense mine- and artillery-activity is evident. A heavy-gun duel is in progress at Hartmannsweilerkopf, in the Vosges. Germany claims the repulse of a British attach south of Ypres. Bad weather, with heavy snow, prevails about Verdun. The British line in the West is extended several miles, to cover gaps in the French line, from which support has been sent to Verdun.

February 28.—The German attack shifts to the southeast and west. To the east a desperate effort is made to sever the Eix-Chatillon railroad-line, east of Moranville. The Eix railway-station changes hands several times, but remains at last with the French. The Germans also attack in force on the extreme southeast, at Manheulles and Fresnes, but are repulsed. West of Verdun, the Côte de Talu and the whole of the "Meuse peninsula" are cleared of French, Berlin claims.

Thirty miles west of Verdun, in the Champagne, a new German attack is begun, which gains a mile of French trenches north of Suain. They report 1,000 prisoners taken. The location is known as the "Navarin farm."

February 29.—South and southeast of Verdun the principal German attack continues. To the north they hold the slopes of the Côte du Poivre. The Germans advance through Dieppe, Abaucourt, and Blanzee, and, farther south, take Manheulles and Champion. They are well up to the slopes of Côtes de Lorraine. They report 16,800 prisoners and 78 cannon taken, with smaller booty.

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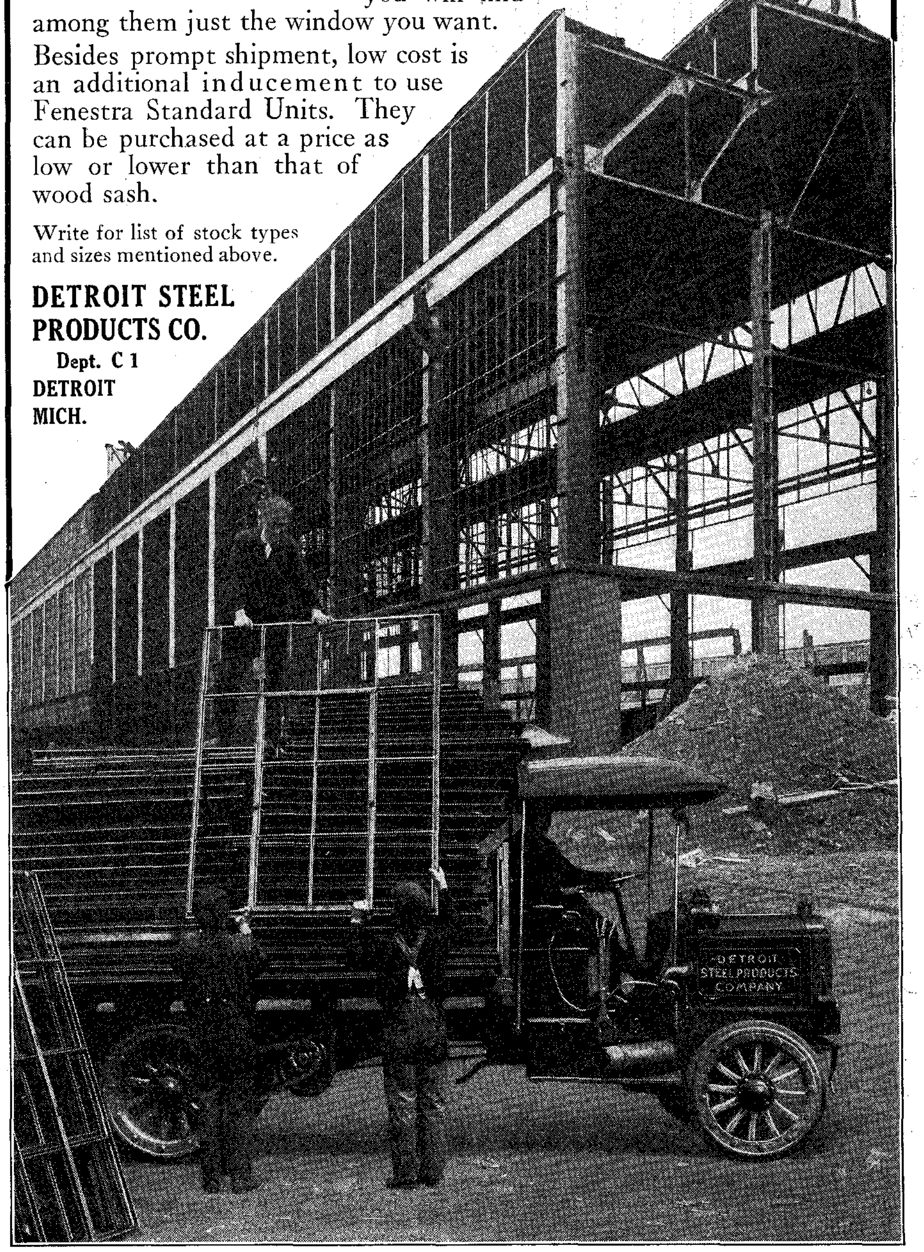

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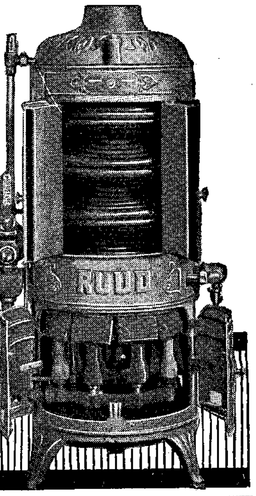

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March 1.—The German attack north of Verdun continues to slacken. Comparative calm prevails, also, in the Woëvre district, to the east, where no infantry-assaults are reported. Battery-fire of considerable violence in the valleys of the Fecht and the Doller, in Alsace, is mentioned.

TURKISH CAMPAIGNS

February 23.—Petrograd announces the taking of the Armenian town of Ispir, half-way between Erzerum and Rize. Russian destroyers are active on the Anatolian coast.

In Persia, south of Teheran, the Russians take Kashan, half-way between Kum and Ispahan. Further reports from Persia tell of the capture of the Bidesurks and Sakhae Passes, and of the retreat of the Turks on Kermanshah.

Athens reports decided demonstrations in Constantinople against the Young Turks, following the fall of Erzerum.

February 24.—Constantinople claims a second victory against the British supporting forces at Felahie, east of Kut-el-Amara.

February 25.—In Persia, Petrograd reports, Kermanshah, on the highroad to Bagdad, is successfully stormed and captured by the Russians.

Russia's official estimate of the number of prisoners taken at Erzerum is 12,988. The occupation of Aschkala, 50 miles west of Erzerum, on the Trebizond road, is reported.

February 27.—Reports from Manchuria indicate that a considerable Russian force is embarking there to support the British in Mesopotamia.

February 28.—Petrograd declares that the Turks are evacuating Trebizond and other Black Sea ports in haste.

GENERAL

February 24.—An unconfirmed report announces the evacuation of Durazzo, Albania, by the Italians. The Austrians and Bulgarians are within six and a half miles of the city.

The Portuguese Navy seizes thirty-six German and Austrian ships in Portu-

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guese ports and threatens to take the rest.

Geneva tells of the perfection of a scheme by which 40,000 Russian soldiers a month are to be shipped *via* the Pacific and Canada to the French front for a period of at least five months.

Copenhagen estimates that thirty-one *Zeppelins* have been destroyed.

Berlin reports officially that Bulgaria has given Germany the copper-mines at Bor, Servia, for exploitation during the war.

February 25.—Final official British estimates of the air-raid losses in the attack on England of January 31 are, 27 men, 25 women, and 15 children killed, and 45 men, 53 women, and 19 children injured. In all, 393 bombs were dropt.

Australian casualties up to January 1 are given officially as 36,951, of which 6,327 are dead.

February 26.—Italy reports a small surprize-attack on the Gorizia front, and the repulse of an Austrian advance in force on the Doberdo Plateau.

Vienna declares that the vanguard of the Austrian Army is entering Durazzo. Italy admits the evacuation of the city. The Italians still hold Avlona, sixty miles to the south.

The French auxiliary cruiser *La Provence*, formerly a passenger-ship of the French Line, is sunk in the middle Mediterranean. There are 870 survivors; no estimate of the dead is given.

February 27.—On the Teuto-Slavic front engagements are scattered and sporadic. Petrograd reports activity on the Riga front between Friedrichstadt and Illuxt; and, in Galicia, a repulse of the Austrians on the Middle Stripa.

The *Persia's* sister ship, of the P. and O. Line, the *Maloja*, strikes a mine midway between Dover and Folkestone and sinks in thirty minutes, with a loss of 155 lives, out of 119 passengers and 200 crew.

February 28.—A new ten-year $1,000,000,000 Russian loan is approved by the Finance Committee of the Duma.

February 29.—The British Admiralty compiles a list of forty British vessels torpedoed and sunk without warning by the Germans and Austrians during 1915. The names of fourteen neutral vessels similarly treated are added, of which two, the *Gulflight* and *Nebraskan*, are American vessels.

London announces that Italy has requisitioned 34 of the 37 German vessels interned in her ports.

March 1.—The White Star Line suspends its passenger-carrying service between the United States and England, indicating that its ships will be devoted to munition-carrying.

MEXICAN

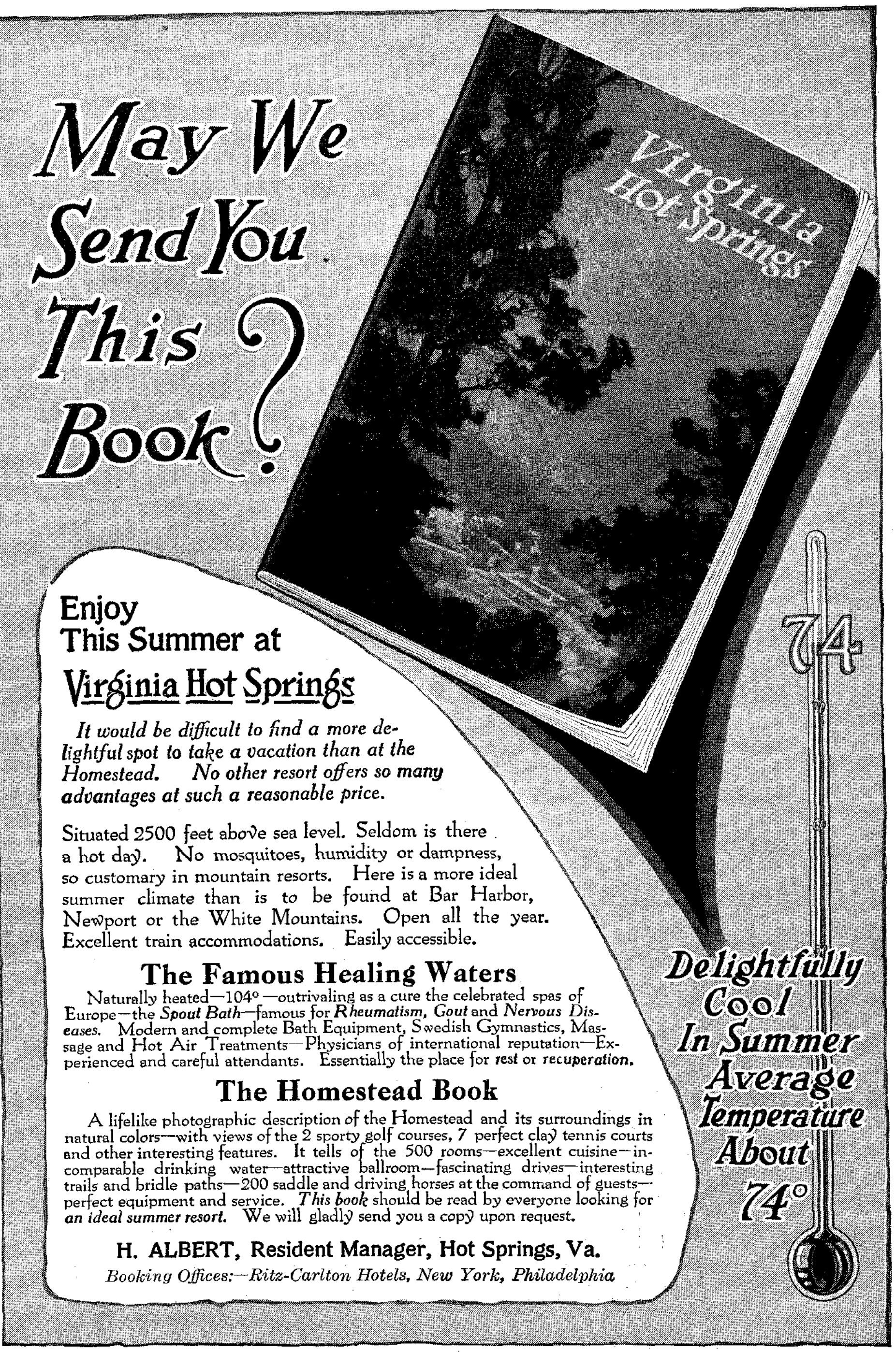
February 27.—General Carranza, at Guadalajara, notifies Under-Secretary of Finance Nieto that all notes issued by the Constitutionalist Government must be recognized and redeemed when presented.

February 28.—Oaxaca Indians attempting to enter the State of Vera Cruz are reported defeated and repulsed by Carranza troops at San Andrés Tuxtla.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

February 27.—Ambassador von Bernstorff submits a memorandum from his Government explaining that the German decree against armed merchantmen is not inconsistent with past assurances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by Germany, since our first note in the *Lusitania* controversy referred specifically to "unarmed" vessels.

The President addresses the Gridiron Club in Washington, announcing that violation of the essential traditions of America would be the only justification for this country's entrance into the European War.

February 28.—In a second memorandum laid before the President by the German Ambassador, Germany gives her assurance that no hostile merchant ships will be torpedoed until the presence of armament "is proved." Through Baron Zwiedinek, Austria gives similar assurances. Data are also presented which tends to show that British merchantmen have been armed offensively.

Without dissent, the Senate ratifies the treaty under which the United States assumes a financial protectorate over the Republic of Haiti.

February 29.—The President addresses a letter to the Committee on Rules calling for an early vote on the resolution to warn Americans off armed merchantmen, to counteract reports of a divided foreign policy in this Government, which are "being made industrious use of in foreign capitals."

GENERAL

February 26.—Felix Diaz leaves New Orleans for Havana. His connection with a new Mexican revolt in the State of Oaxaca is rumored.

The 1915 report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., powder-manufacturers, shows a net gain in earnings of $52,237,605 over 1914. New employees to the number of 56,868 have been taken on.

February 28.—Jacob H. Schiff, head of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., denounces the proposed American credit-loan to Russia as "an insidious piece of financing," since it allies our interests with those of "a master tyrant," guilty of "brutality and inhumanity run riot."

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